

County Borough



of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

JOHN M. GIBSON, O.B.E., B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

FOR THE YEAR 1951.

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FOR THE YEAR 1951.

HUDDERSFIELD :

PRESTON BROS. AND CO., PRINTERS, FOX STREET.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD,
NOVEMBER, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of
THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health Services for the Year 1951.

The health of the citizens of the Borough throughout the year was generally good, and the number of cases of infectious diseases reported was less than in the previous year. The chief falls in notifications occurred in connection with poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of cases of dysentery and of para-typhoid fever.

The most prevalent of the infectious diseases was, as usual, measles, there being 1,064 notifications compared with 1,181 in the previous year. It is such a highly infectious disease, particularly in the early catarrhal stages before the rash has appeared, that the usual preventive measures can do little to control its spread. Fortunately the complications associated with it in past years, which were responsible for a fairly high mortality rate, can now be controlled to a great extent by sulphonamides and antibiotic drugs. Deaths attributable to the disease are rare; last year 2 deaths were attributed to it.

Next to measles, dysentery claimed second place last year as regards prevalence. The cases reported were almost all of the Sonn  type, and the majority were brought to notice through children's Nurseries or through the Schools where a disease of this kind is always treated with great respect, for, although its symptoms are mild as a rule and seldom last for more than two or three days, the strictest precautions must be exercised to prevent the infection from spreading once it has been introduced. Actually there were more cases of this Sonn  type of infection brought to notice through the Nurseries and Schools (283) than were notified of dysentery altogether, and undoubtedly there were many cases, particularly amongst adults, which on account of the mildness of the symptoms were not either notified or otherwise brought to notice.

The number of cases of para-typhoid fever (17) was greater than usual. 12 of the cases formed part of an outbreak which occurred at a school in a neighbouring County Borough, where the mid-day meal became contaminated by a carrier. The 12 children here referred to were daily attenders and had their mid-day meals at the school.

After our experience of poliomyelitis in 1949, when 57 cases occurred, many of them severe, the fact that the number of notifications dropped to 3 last year was greatly welcomed—all the more so because the spread of the disease and the development of an immunity to it are still so obscure that no specific measures can be advocated

to secure protection against it. The 3 cases notified had all some measure of paralysis, but in only one of the three did the paralysis persist after treatment and the degree of crippling in this case is fortunately not severe.

It is gratifying to be able to report that for the fourth year in succession there has not been a single case of diphtheria amongst the children either of school age or under. Remembering the many most distressing cases of this disease which occurred in past years and the all too many deaths which resulted, the success gained in controlling this disease is an achievement about which the Public Health and School Health Services may surely be excused for being proud of the part which they have played in bringing it about. The way was not easy, for one recalls the hostility encountered from a very outspoken section of the community when immunisation against diphtheria was first advocated. The public had to be gradually converted to appreciate its merits, and in this connection it is encouraging to find that 93% of school children were reported to have been immunised at the end of last year.

A scheme for immunising children against whooping cough has also been introduced within the Borough under which children receive the necessary injections either from the medical staff of the Health Department or from General Medical Practitioners who can obtain the material used at the Health Department. Parents know only too well the distressing symptoms caused by whooping cough, and many are accepting this safeguard for their children. Although the protection gained by whooping cough immunisation is not so reliable as that obtainable in the case of diphtheria, frequent improvements in the efficiency of the material available have taken place in recent years as a result of research work undertaken under the auspices of the Medical Research Council, and the vaccine in use at present has been proved to be of definite value. It is too soon yet to make any definite assertions regarding the value of the protection conferred from the study of local statistics alone. A combined diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine for immunisation purposes is now available, and its use is proving a very popular means of achieving the double protection through a single series of injections.

The third disease against which protection is recommended for all children is smallpox. There is a suspicion in the minds of many that vaccination against smallpox cannot be so necessary now as formerly, seeing that the Act which made it compulsory has now been repealed. In reality it is more important to-day than ever, for in olden times a journey from the East (where smallpox is so often present) occupied many days or even weeks, but now transport has been accelerated to such an extent that it is possible for a person to fly across the Atlantic and back in less than a day. Even on less spectacular flights it is quite possible for passengers to leave any part of the world and be in this country still within the incubation period of smallpox. That being possible, the casual observer may ask "Why, then, have the compulsory powers granted by the Vaccination Acts been withdrawn?" The answer is that owing to the "conscientious objection" clause, compulsion under the Vaccination Acts had become

a farce, and in this Borough as in many other areas only about 25% of the children were being vaccinated. It is interesting to find that since the compulsory measures have been withdrawn acceptances have moved slightly upward rather than downward, for last year's figures show that the percentage vaccinated was approximately 28%. This cannot, of course, be regarded as satisfactory, and a determined effort is being made by our doctors and health visitors to get the "herd immunity" raised to a higher level.

It will be noted from the statistics included in the Report that deaths from tuberculosis have reached the lowest level ever recorded, being 28,—only about one quarter of the figure recorded twenty years ago when the population was considerably less. In attaining this result prevention has played its part, for notifications have fallen to approximately one half over the same period. However, the main credit is due undoubtedly to improved methods of treatment, both surgical and medical. In some cases the surgeon is now able to remove completely a diseased lung or portion of a lung, and the physician of to-day in his fight against the disease is equipped with drugs such as streptomycin, P.A.S. and iso-nicotinic acid hydrazide which have an inhibitory, or in some cases a destructive, action upon the tubercle bacilli within the human body. By the use of these drugs excellent results have been obtained in many cases, and although a cure cannot be guaranteed by any means in every case the "white plague," as it was known in the past, has lost many of its terrors.

A steady fall in the number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in recent years is also welcomed and is believed to be due mainly to the increased consumption of tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised milk. It is not due to any reduction in the prevalence of tuberculosis amongst cattle generally, for 7.5% of samples of raw milk taken last year revealed the presence of tubercle bacilli. Even accredited milk, which the public tend to regard as a safe milk, gave 6.5% of the samples positive and of all the cows killed in the slaughterhouse during the year 32.5% were found to have tuberculous lesions.

In the report on the Ambulance Service the statistics show that although the demands for ambulances for stretcher cases have now been stabilised, calls upon the service for sitting cases increased still further during the year. Whilst there will always be an occasional patient who succeeds in getting a car or ambulance ordered when he or she can quite well travel by public conveyance, it is believed that abuse of the service in this way has been reduced to a very low level and that the increased demand is due mainly to the increased attendances of patients who really need vehicles to convey them from home to hospital. The report indicates some of the benefits which have resulted from the introduction of radio equipment to all the ambulances and cars. In our experience the use of radio saves its cost in a comparatively short time, and it undoubtedly adds greatly to the efficiency of the Service.

In the previous year's Report attention was directed to the difficulty encountered in getting mental defectives in need of institutional care admitted to an Institution. That difficulty has increas-

ed in the meantime rather than diminished, and in some of the more urgent cases a great deal of hardship is being caused, chiefly to their parents but, in some cases, to the children themselves. Where home conditions are suitable and the parents are able to give the necessary care and supervision, it is preferable from every point of view that defectives should remain at home, and an important step was taken during the year to assist all concerned in such circumstances by the opening, in January 1951, of an Occupation Centre. A large house with a garden attached became available, and after adaptation it provides good accommodation for approximately 40 children. Motor transport is provided and the children are collected and taken to and from the Centre five days per week. The only payment asked for from the parents is part of the cost of the mid-day meal provided.

Reference must be made in the Report to the passing of a Scheme which was unique to Huddersfield—the scheme for the notification of pregnancy which ceased to function at the end of March 1951. This scheme came into operation as a voluntary arrangement in the year 1916. Under it the sum of 2/6d. was paid to any doctor or nurse who notified a pregnancy to the Medical Officer of Health, but two conditions had to be fulfilled in every case. One was that before notification could be made the consent of the expectant mother herself had to be obtained; the other that the purpose of notification had to be explained to her—particularly the need for medical care during the ante-natal period. It was pointed out to doctors, nurses and the general public on all possible occasions that there was no desire to have this medical supervision given solely by the Public Health Staff. If the mother's own doctor would accept responsibility everything was left to him or her, but it was felt desirable to point out to every expectant mother that if, on account of expense or for any other reason, she was unable to get that attention from her own doctor, then she could have it from a member of the Public Health staff. The fears of those who thought such an invasion of the privacy of the home would never be accepted by the public proved groundless, for no exception was ever taken to it, at any rate whilst your present Medical Officer of Health has been associated with it, and under it practically all the births in the Borough were notified as pregnancies well in advance. The percentages notified during recent years varied from 92% to 96% and practically the only births in which the pregnancies had not been notified were those occurring in local Private Nursing Homes when the mothers concerned did not reside in the Borough. For many years the information obtained was most valuable because it enabled the machinery dealing with ante-natal care to be put into operation. Recently, however—since the introduction of a free domiciliary midwifery service and a free hospital midwifery service—bookings are made, as a rule, at an early date and so the Notification of Pregnancy Scheme is no longer necessary. As a tribute to the courage and foresight of those responsible for its introduction it must be stated that during the period of its operation it was eminently successful and definitely helpful.

Closely associated with the Notification of Pregnancy Scheme was the Notification of Births, which was introduced in Huddersfield first of all as a voluntary measure, and later applied to the whole country by a National Act. The arrangements made in the early

days under this Scheme, whereby mothers and young children were visited in their homes by the medical staff of the Health Department, have been continued ever since, and although they have been extended to include the employment of Health Visitors in addition to doctors, home visiting has remained an important feature of the Service.

In this connection it will be of interest to point out that the Infant Mortality Figure of 24 is again the lowest ever recorded in the area, and a Table enclosed in the report, for which the information was collected by the Medical Officer of Health of a neighbouring County Borough, shows that the Huddersfield figure last year was well below the average of the County Boroughs of Lancashire and Yorkshire of approximately the same area as Huddersfield.

From the public health point of view the outstanding need of the area is still additional housing accommodation. Good progress has been made in this respect during the year when a total of 322 houses were erected within the Borough, but many more are still needed, as is shown by the list of names of applicants for Corporation houses, which now stands at 4,920. A figure like this indicates the extent of the problem, but it gives no idea regarding the plight of those unfortunate families who are living at present in overcrowded or unsatisfactory conditions—some of them as squatters in condemned houses without any gas, electricity or water supplies. Moreover, even when those now requiring houses have all obtained suitable accommodation, more houses will still be required owing to the fact that many now in occupation are so dilapidated that they are of little or no value to their owners—indeed, some have become a liability seeing that constant repairs are necessary to keep them reasonably habitable, and as it would not be a really sound policy to have them “brought up-to-date” they must be condemned and demolished as soon as those who occupy them can find alternative accommodation.

In submitting the Report I take the opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to those members of the staff who not only assisted in its production, but also exercised so much care throughout the year to ensure that the statistics recorded are accurate ; also to the Chairmen and Members of the Health and other Committees responsible for the Health Services I express my sincere thanks not only for their help and encouragement so freely given, but also for the keen interest they have taken at all times in every aspect of the work.

Yours faithfully,

John M. Gibson

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

COMMITTEES—End of 1951.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., A.M., Inst. C.E.,
F.R.I.C., J.P.).

Chairman - Alderman R. H. BROWNE, J.P.

Deputy Chairman : THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., J.P.)

Alderman J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor F. Harker
„ A. P. Nichol	„ G. Jessop
„ J. Oldroyd	„ H. Jones
Councillor H. F. Brook	„ N. Lander
„ J. L. Brook	„ F. Lawton.
„ A. L. Gardiner	„ T. J. Moran
„ M. C. Gee	„ W. Pickup
„ N. Green	„ G. Tomlinson

HEALTH (AMBULANCE AND SANITARY) SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E.,
F.R.I.C., J.P.).

Chairman : ALDERMAN J. ARMITAGE, J.P.

Deputy Chairman : ALDERMAN J. OLDROYD.

Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor F. Harker.
Councillor M. C. Gee.	„ N. Lander.
„ N. Green.	„ W. Pickup.

HEALTH (HEALTH CENTRES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E.,
F.R.I.C., J.P.).

Chairman - Alderman J. ARMITAGE, J.P.

Deputy Chairman - Councillor H. JONES.

Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor N. Lander
„ J. Oldroyd	„ F. Lawton
Councillor F. Harker	„ T. J. Moran

Mr. F. W. Shepherd, F.R.C.S.

(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association)

Deputy - Doctor D. F. Barrett.

Mr. H. D. Stephens, L.D.S.

(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the British Dental Association)

Doctor L. E. Lucas

(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield)

Mr. James O. Hutton

(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society)

HEALTH (HEALTH SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E.,
F.R.I.C., J.P.)

Chairman : The Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. Jones, M.B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E.,
F.R.I.C., J.P.).

Deputy Chairman : COUNCILLOR H. JONES.

Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor G. Jessop, L.L.A.
Councillor J. L. Brook.	„ T. J. Moran.
„ A. L. Gardiner.	„ W. Pickup.
„ M. C. Gee.	

Doctor F. J. Sale, M.A., D.A. (OXON.)

(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association,

Deputy—Doctor J. Sheard), D.P.H.

Mrs. J. L. Brook, S.R.N.

Mrs. J. L. Dawson, M.A.

Doctor J. Sheard, D.P.H.

(Representing the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee).

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E.,
F.R.I.C., J.P.)

Chairman : COUNCILLOR H. F. BROOK.

Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor N. Green.
Councillor J. L. Brook.	„ N. Lander.
„ A. L. Gardiner.	„ F. Lawton.

Doctor D. K. Bruce, D.P.M.
(Medical Superintendent, Storthes Hall Mental Hospital).

Doctor W. L. Ingham
(*Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of
Huddersfield*).

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E.,
F.R.I.C., J.P.)

Chairman : The Mayor (COUNCILLOR G. B. JONES, M.B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E.,
F.R.I.C., J.P.)

Deputy Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. A. BRAY.

Alderman J. E. Lunn.	Councillor C. Hickson.
„ A. P. Nichol.	„ T. Jackson.
Councillor H. Brook.	„ G. Jessop.
„ A. England.	„ M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh
„ M. C. Gee.	„ A. T. K. Sykes.
„ N. Green.	

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Medical Officer :

JOHN M. GIBSON, O.B.E., B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

Miss Marjorie Haynes, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

Miss Dorothy B. Thomson, M.D., Ch.B.

Miss Margaret M. Bodoano, M.B., Ch.B.

Miss Mary M. Herley, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G.

(Commenced 1-11-51).

Mrs. Joyce M. Brockington, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Part time). (Left 19-9-51).

Health Visiting Staff : Miss May Tracey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Marion Hood, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Betty Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(commenced 1-2-51).

Miss Betty I. Ownsworth, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(commenced 1-5-51).

Miss Muriel E. Porritt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(commenced 2-4-51).

Mrs. Enid M. Woodend, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(commenced 2-4-51).

Mrs. Elsie M. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Catherine E. Harris, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(commenced 12-3-51).

Day Nurseries :

Matron—Brackenhall Mrs. Winitred Wing, S.R.N.

Greenhead Mrs. Alice Gaiger, S.R.F.N.

Leeds Road Mrs. Ruby E. Coull, S.R.N.

Milnsbridge Mrs. Margaret Dawson, S.R.F.N.

Southgate Mrs. Ivy M. Budd, S.R.N.

District Midwifery :

Superintendent in charge :

Miss Alicia Carroll, S.R.N., S.C.M.

DISTRICT NURSING.

(Under the agency of the Queen Victoria Nurses' Association).

Superintendent : Miss Alice S. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Consultant Chest Physician :

R. N. Walker, M.D., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Visitor : Miss Catherine Vickers, S.R.N., B.T.A.

MILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent :

John M. Gibson, O.B.E., B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Removal Officer : Frank Wood.

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

Home Visitors : Frank Wood.

Miss May Tracey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

LABORATORY.

Medical Officer in charge :

Miss Honora J. Twomey, M.D., D.P.H.

Laboratory Technician :

Miss Toni Frank.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

Analyst :

Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

SANITARY SECTION.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:	abce	Dennis Drake.
Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector:	bce	George Foster.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:	bce	William W. Townsend.
	cd	Wilfred Wiles
	cd	George Bower
	cd	Gwyn B. Owens
Housing Inspectors :	abcd	Eric Drake.
	bcd	Frank Ellam.
Pupil Sanitary Inspector:		John S. Iredale.
Disinfestation Officer :		George Tong.
	a	Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
	b	Smoke Abatement Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
	c	Meat Certificate.
	d	Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.
	e	Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Duly Authorised Officers :	Ernest W. Hoyle.
	Mrs. Ada L. Carter.
Deputy Duly Authorised Officers :	Frank Wood.
	Tom Netherwood.
Supervisor, Scarleigh Occupation Centre :	Robert T. Ruston.

DOMESTIC HELP.

Organiser :	Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.
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AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Officer :	Tom Netherwood.
Deputy Ambulance Officer :	Geoffrey Lunn.

CLERICAL SECTION.

Lay Administrative Officers :	Bernard Pilkington.
	Miss Alice Berry.
Finance Officer :	Stanley Horn, A.C.I.S., A.C.C.S., F.R.Econ.S.
Wages Clerk :	John L. Ellis.
Statistical Clerk :	Miss Lilian Blackhurst.
Clerks :	John M. Blackburn (left 17-11-51).
	Miss E. Patricia Bray.
	Donald Cartwright.
	Malcolm T. Dunn.
	Eric Wood (O.H.M.S.)
	Lionel S. Hodgson.
Secretarial Section :	
Clerks :	Miss Florence A. Wilkinson.
	Miss Vera Brearley (commenced 25-6-51).
	Miss Jean Almond.
	Miss S. Margaret Fitton (commenced 30-7-51).
	Miss Glenys M. Hirst (left 15-5-51).
	Miss Christina E. A. Wilson (left 22-7-51).
Shorthand Typists :	Mrs. N. F. Bennison (commenced 16-5-51)
	Miss Brenda Howarth.
	Miss Joan Edwards (left 22-4-51).

CONSULTANT & CLINIC SERVICE.

Ophthalmic Consultants and Refractionists :	F. Gamm, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.
	W. M. C. Gilmour, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeon :	W. Barclay, F.R.C.S., M.B.
Aural Consultant :	W. O. Lodge, F.R.C.S., M.D.
Skin Specialist :	A. J. E. Barlow, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Senior School Dentist :	Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
Dentist :	Thomas H. Madden (Registered Dentist).
Oral Hygienist :	Miss M. Clarke (commenced 9-6-52).
Dental Attendants :	Mrs. Peggy Gadd.
	Miss Maureen Young.

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

(Rates calculated on Registrar-General's Figures).

Situation of the Borough :	Latitude varies from 53°36'28"N. to 53°41'40"N. Longitude varies from 1°43'26"W. to 1°53'36"W.
Elevation :	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.
Area of the Borough :	14,149 acres.
Population :	1931 Census — 113,475. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1951 — 128,000.
Density of Population :	1951 — 9.04 persons.
Number of Inhabited Houses :	1931 — 31,650.
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books) :	31st March, 1952 — 42,011.
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers :	1931 Census — 32,109.
Rateable value of the Borough 1st April, 1952 —	£1,028,263.
Sum represented by 1d. Rate :	£4,146.

LIVE BIRTHS.

Registered Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	...	...	...	1928
Illegitimate	...	...	...	94
BIRTH RATE—HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	15.11
BIRTH RATE—England and Wales	...	...	...	15.5
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns	...	...	...	17.3
	(including London)			

STILL BIRTHS.

Registered (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	...	...	...	37
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1
RATE PER HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	0.29
1,000 England and Wales	...	...	...	0.30
POPULATION 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns	...	...	...	0.45
	(including London)			

DEATH RATE.

Registered Deaths	...	...	...	1925
DEATH RATE : HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	15.09
England and Wales	...	...	...	12.5
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns	...	...	...	13.4
	(including London)			

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Deaths	...	...	...	270
DEATH RATE—HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	2.12

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Illegitimate deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
INFANT	HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
MORTALITY	England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.6
FIGURE	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns (including London)	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Huddersfield No. of Deaths	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE & STILL) BIRTHS.		
		Huddersfield	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puer- perium ... ..	...	...	0.10	Figures not available
Abortion with toxæmia	1	0.51	0.00	
Other toxæmias of preg- nancy and the puer- perium ... ..	...	...	0.24	
Haemorrhage of preg- nancy and childbirth ...	...	...	0.13	
Abortion without men- tion of sepsis or toxæmia	...	...	0.05	
Abortion with sepsis ...	...	...	0.09	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ...	2	1.02	0.18	
TOTALS	3	1.53	0.79	

VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEARS 1912 to 1951 (Inclusive).

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	NETT BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS			
		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under one year of age	
				Number	Rate		
1912	109,512	2056	18.84	1507	13.81	199	97
1913	110,882	2196	19.50	1664	14.77	227	103
1914	112,265	2030	18.08	1649	14.69	227	112
1915	112,265	1935	17.29	1830	16.35	212	109
1916	115,390	1906	17.20	1674	15.11	198	103
1917	107,969	1650	15.29	1431	13.29	132	80
1918	105,818	1575	13.35	1762	16.65	158	100
1919	105,346	1519	12.66	1692	15.81	144	95
1920	112,301	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	80
1921	116,776	2049	17.60	1481	12.72	187	87
1922	111,900	1827	16.38	1469	13.17	137	74
1923	111,600	1752	15.75	1404	12.62	126	72
1924	111,800	1627	14.32	1587	13.97	159	97
1925	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	69
1926	111,900	1559	13.98	1424	12.77	90	58
1927	112,100	1574	14.09	1667	14.92	117	74
1928	113,000	1537	13.65	1495	13.27	102	66
1929	113,100	1439	12.77	1688	14.98	114	79
1930	113,100	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	56
1931	114,300	1398	12.27	1570	13.78	86	62
1932	114,000	1335	11.75	1447	12.74	70	52
1933	114,000	1297	11.42	1711	15.06	64	49
1934	114,500	1435	12.58	1539	13.49	84	59
1935	115,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	45
1936	115,300	1441	12.30	1651	14.10	91	63
1937	123,030	1543	12.78	1724	14.28	94	61
1937 For rates	121,173						
1938	126,240	1769	14.13	1643	13.12	117	66
1938 For rates	125,630						
THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL							
1939 Birthrate	126,600	1606	12.73	1769	14.06	115	72
1939 Death rate	126,200						
1940	123,000	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	74
1941	122,590	1577	12.91	1862	15.24	130	80
1942	120,000	1712	14.04	1708	14.01	148	86
1943	117,700	1905	16.24	1751	14.93	98	51
1944	115,990	2196	19.00	1650	14.27	95	43
1945	115,560	1935	15.93	1769	15.36	97	53
1946	121,560	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	50
1947	123,960	2555	20.68	1812	14.67	137	54
1948	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	33
1949	128,300	1965	15.37	1888	14.77	67	34
1950	129,600	1942	15.04	1772	13.72	51	26
1951	128,000	1928	15.11	1925	15.09	46	24

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures.)

CAUSES OF DEATH		ALL AGES		Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and upwards	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	3	2	3
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	5	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease ...	...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	1
4. Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	...	24	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	8	16	21
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	...	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	3	7	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	...	1	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	15	1	18
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	...	81	58	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	24	21	52	34
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	...	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
16. Diabetes ...	...	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	98	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	36	72	132
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	...	131	72	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	50	12	79	60
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	...	19	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	4	12	12
20. Other heart diseases ...	...	193	243	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	37	39	152	197
21. Other circulatory diseases ...	...	18	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	6	11	25
22. Influenza ...	...	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	7	14
23. Pneumonia ...	...	14	22	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	5	12
24. Bronchitis ...	...	72	58	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	10	50	48
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	...	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	11	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	5	8	8
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	...	21	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	...	7	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	...	105	145	19	12	3	2	—	—	3	4	16	25	64	102
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	...	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	1	1	1
34. All other accidents ...	...	12	11	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	4	4	3	10
35. Suicide ...	...	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	2	5	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	931	994	30	16	8	4	9	1	43	40	266	213	575	720

INFANT MORTALITY.—(Figures compiled locally).

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	AGES AT DEATH.										TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR
	Under 1 week	1 and under 2 weeks	2 and under 3 weeks	3 and under 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	9 and under 12 months	TOTAL 4 weeks to 12 months	
TUBERCULOSIS OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
PNEUMONIA (all forms) ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	6	7
OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
DIARRHOEA ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
OTHER DIGESTIVE DISEASES ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS— Congenital hydrocephalus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	3
OTHER CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
PREMATURE BIRTH ...	15	1	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	1	17
OTHER DISEASES PECULIAR TO EARLY INFANCY—											
(a) Atelectasis ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
(b) Other Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
OTHER CAUSES—											
(a) Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
(b) Inattention at Birth. P.M. ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Ear Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	24	1	—	3	28	5	6	5	1	17	45

DEATH RATES 1901, 1921, and 1931 to 1951.

YEAR	Estimated Population at the middle of the year.	From all causes, and at all ages	Children under 1 year.	Children over 1 yr. and under 5 years	In persons aged 65 years and upwards.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES							Violence and Accidents	Respiratory System Diseases
						Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whoop'g Cough	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhoea		
1901	95,351	16.64	3.02	1.23	4.38	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.94	0.61	4.46
1921	116,776	12.72	1.52	0.49	3.14	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.39	3.16
1931	114,300	13.78	0.75	0.30	6.38	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.17	2.66
1932	114,000	12.74	0.62	0.22	6.13	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.11	2.17
1933	114,000	15.06	0.56	0.39	6.82	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.43	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.52	3.14
1934	114,500	13.49	0.74	0.35	6.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.38	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.48	2.28
1935	115,000	13.93	0.55	0.27	6.79	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.34	2.68
1936	115,300	14.10	0.78	0.32	7.10	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.33	2.45
1937	123,030	14.28	0.78	0.16	7.46	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.50	2.56
1938	121,173 126,240 For Rates	13.12	0.93	0.15	6.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.015	0.66	1.79
1939	125,630 For Fifth Rate 126,600 For Death Rate	14.06	0.91	0.19	7.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.69	1.40
The Rates for the following years are calculated on the figures furnished by the Registrar-General.														
1940	126,200	15.70	0.94	0.19	8.41	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	2.54
1941	123,000	15.24	1.06	0.20	8.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.07	1.88
1942	122,590	14.01	1.21	0.20	7.15	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.13	1.62
1943	117,700	14.93	0.84	0.19	8.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.14	2.27
1944	115,990	14.27	0.82	0.13	7.91	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.14	1.76
1945	115,560	15.36	0.84	0.08	4.84	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.16	1.85
1946	121,560	14.67	0.93	0.09	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.17	2.01
1947	123,960	14.67	1.11	0.12	8.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.18	1.83
1948	127,400	13.23	0.56	0.16	8.28	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.11	1.29
1949	128,300	14.77	0.52	0.15	9.49	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	1.86
1950	129,600	13.72	0.39	0.11	8.99	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.015	0.58	1.50
1951	128,000	15.11	0.36	0.09	10.15	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.45	1.73

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

	Infant Mortality Rate.			Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tuberc'l'r Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)							
	Year 1951	Average 5 years 1946-50	Total			Septis of Pregnancy	Abortion with Toxæmia and other Toxæmias of Pregnancy	Haemorrhage of Pregnancy	Abortion without Septis or Toxæmia	Abortion with Septis	Other Complications of Pregnancy	Total	
England and Wales	29.6	36		*	*	0.10	0.24	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.18	0.79	
126 Great Towns	33.9	40.6		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Birkenhead	40	55		0.45	0.05	...	...	0.74	...	...	0.37	1.11
Burnley...	33	47		0.35	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Bury	37	42		0.13	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	1.17	1.17
Halifax	28	35		0.27	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Huddersfield	24	39		0.13	0.07	...	0.51	...	...	...	1.02	1.53
Liverpool	35	56		0.52	0.05	0.12	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.62
Manchester	35	48		0.45	0.06	0.31	0.31	0.16	0.24	0.08	0.39	1.49	
Oldham	41	45		0.27	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50
Preston	35	46		0.35	0.04	...	1.00	...	...	...	0.49	1.49
Rochdale	54	46		0.26	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	0.76	0.76
Salford	35	50		0.49	0.03	...	...	0.63	...	...	0.31	0.94
Stockport	41	39		0.28	0.07	...	...	0.47	...	0.47	0.47	1.41
Wallasey	32	40		0.32	0.04	...	0.57	...	...	...	0.57	1.14
Wigan	44	53		0.42	0.01	0.73	...	...	...	...	...	0.73

* Not available.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS, WHICH IS INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE REPORT).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.													TOTAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.												
	At Ages - Years.													TOTAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.												
	At all ages	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and over	Green Lea and Royal Infirmary	Maternity and Royal Infirmary	P.R.M.H. Hosp.	S.Luke's Hosp.	Mill Hill Isolation Hosp.	Bradley Lane	Private Nursing Homes	Trinity Street	St. Luke's Hospital	TOTAL	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery ...	279	10	23	28	20	23	90	23	5	24	18	6	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	21
Erysipelas ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ...	1064	36	103	181	164	191	369	7	6	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Para-Typhoid	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pneumonia ...	83	3	1	3	1	2	6	3	1	10	6	9	13	14	11	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6
Poliomyelitis ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever	232	1	5	18	28	35	115	17	7	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	210
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	215	23	41	34	33	31	51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
Totals	1920	74	174	265	247	282	633	65	23	49	32	22	20	21	13	...	8	2	5	287	1	...	...	1	...	304

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT At Ages - Years.												TOTAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.												
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 — 2	2 — 3	3 — 4	4 — 5	5 — 10	10 — 15	15 — 25	25 — 35	35 — 45	45 — 55	55 — 65	65 — 75	75 and over	Green Lea Infirmary	Green Lea and Royal Infirmary	Maternity Homes		Mill Hill Isolation Hosp.	Private Nursing Homes		S. Luke's Hospital	TOTAL	
		P.R.M.H.	S. Luke's Hosp.	Bradley Lane	Trinity Street																				
Cerebro-Spinal Fever Obs.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chicken Pox ..	8	..	1	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Croup ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria Obs. ..	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Dysentery Obs. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Gastro-Enteritis ..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Laryngitis and Light Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Measles Observation ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis Observation ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Mumps ..	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Para-Typhoid Obs.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Poliomyelitis Obs.	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Rubella ..	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Scarlet Fever Obs.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Scabies ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	43	3	4	5	1	4	12	3	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	43

DYSENTERY SONNÉ.

Total number of Sonné cases. 283

Adults 65 (23.0%)

Under School Age 59

Four Nurseries 45 } 104 (36.7%)

School Children 113

Occupation Centre 1 } 114 (40.3%)

Four Nurseries concerned :

John Taylor's Mill Nursery 3 cases

Milnsbridge Nursery 10 "

Southgate Nursery 12 "

Fieldhead 9 "

25 Schools concerned :

Almondbury County 6 cases

Almondbury Voluntary 3 "

Beaumont Street 4 "

Berry Brow 1 "

Birkby 3 "

Deighton 2 "

Hillhouse 1 "

Huddersfield College 1 "

Kirkheaton 1 "

Lockwood 5 "

Lowerhouses 1 "

Moldgreen County 2 "

Moldgreen Voluntary 1 "

Mount Pleasant 43 "

Mount Pleasant Nursery School 11 "

New Street 6 "

Oakes... .. 6 "

Outlane 5 "

Paddock 1 "

Rashcliffe 1 "

St. Andrew's 7 "

St. Joseph's 1 "

St. Patrick's 4 "

Stile Common 6 "

Wentworth 2 "

Two members of one family infected in 48 cases

Three " " " " 10 "

Four " " " " 6 "

Five " " " " 3 "

Six " " " " 1 "

Total 68 cases
= 27.9%

MILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL. NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

	Cerebro-Spinal Fever			Dysentery			Enceph- alitis			Erysipelas			Food Poisoning			Measles			Meningitis			Para- Typhoid B.			Pneumonia			Poli- myelitis			Scarlet Fever			Typhoid Fever		
	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL			
Number in Hospital on 29.12.50	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	14	44	-	-	-		
No. since admitted	1	1	2	20	1	21	-	2	2	1	2	3	1	-	1	16	2	18	3	-	3	16	7	23	1	1	2	1	-	1	210	180	390	1	-	1
Number discharged	1	1	2	18	-	18	-	2	2	2	2	4	1	-	1	20	3	23	3	-	3	14	7	21	1	-	1	1	-	1	224	187	411	1	-	1
Number died	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Number remaining in Hospital on 29.12.51	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	7	23	-	-	-	-		

MILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

	Whooping Cough			Obs. Cerebro-Spinal Fever			Chicken-pox			Croup			Observation Diphtheria			Observation Dysentery			Enteritis			Gastro-Enteritis			Glandular Fever			Laryngitis & St. Bronchitis			Observation Measles			Observation Meningitis		
	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL			
Number in Hospital on 29.12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
No. since admitted	19	4	23	1	-	1	8	-	8	1	-	1	6	2	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3				
Number discharged	19	3	22	1	-	1	8	-	8	1	-	1	6	3	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3						
Number died	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Number remaining in Hospital on 29.12.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

MILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL. NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

	Men in gism			Mumps			Observation Para-Typh.			Obs. Polio- myelitis			Rubella			Obs. Salmon'1 Enteritis			Scabies			Observation Scarlet Fever			Tuberculosis						TOTAL		
	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL	Borough	Out Dis.	TOTAL			
Number in Hospital on 29.12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	5	28	60	22	82				
No. since admitted	-	1	1	4	-	4	1	-	1	4	2	6	5	-	5	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	24	25	49	355	233	588			
Number discharged	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1	4	2	6	5	-	5	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	28	17	45	371	230	601			
Number died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	7	5	12				
Number remaining in Hospital on 29.12.51	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	27	37	20	57				

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

There are three Private Nursing Homes in Huddersfield. These Nursing Homes are inspected periodically by the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Details of the Nursing Homes are given below :—

Name of Private Nursing Home.	Telephone Number	Number of Beds	Remarks.
Trinity Street Nursing Home, 136, Trinity Street, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 151	16	No maternity beds.
Bradley Lane Nursing Home 2, Highfields Road, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 848	17	Includes 10 maternity beds
The Kelson Nursing Home, 95, New North Road, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 6187	7	No maternity beds.
TOTAL		40	

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Held at the Health Department, Huddersfield, with the exception of the Brackenhall Clinic, which is held at the Brackenhall Day Nursery.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

- Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics :** Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 1-30 p.m. to approximately 3-30 p.m.
- Birth Control Clinic :** Alternate Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
- District Midwives' Clinics :** Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, from 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

CHILD WELFARE.

Special appointments made during the Sessions held for children under 5 years of age.

- Child Welfare Clinic :** Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 3-30 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
- Dental Clinic :** Monday to Friday—mornings 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
Afternoons 1-15 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Saturday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
- Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic :** First Monday in the month from 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
- Immunisation Clinic :** Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 3-30 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
- Ophthalmic Clinic :** Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
- Orthopaedic Clinic :** Every Wednesday from 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
- Skin Clinic :** Second Thursday each month at 2-0 p.m.
- Ultra Violet Light Clinic :** Wednesday afternoon from 1-30 to 4-0 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Held at 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Monday afternoon | — 2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. | } Special Appointments
made for each
Session. |
| Tuesday afternoon | — 2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. | |
| Tuesday evening | — 6-0 p.m. to 8 p.m. | |
| Wednesday morning | — 10 a.m. to 12 noon | |
| | Contact Clinic. | |
| Thursday afternoon | — 2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. | |
| Friday afternoon | — 2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. | |

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Miss Marjorie Haynes, B.Sc., M.D.,
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate for 1951 was 15.11. This rate has only varied within small limits for the past three years.

Infant Mortality Rate.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year was 24. This is the lowest rate yet recorded in the Borough and is slightly below the 1950 rate, which was 26.

The total number of infant deaths under one year was 45.

In the age group 1 - 4 weeks there were 28 deaths. Twenty-eight deaths occurred during the first week of life. Fifteen of these deaths were due to prematurity and 8 to congenital defects and atelectasis. In the fourth week of life one infant developed miliary tuberculosis which was suggestive of a family 'contact' infection. Unfortunately the family refused to co-operate and a full investigation could not be made.

There was 1 case of gastro-enteritis occurring in this age group.

In the age group 4 weeks to 12 months, 17 deaths occurred. There were 6 deaths from pneumonia. Although the incidence of respiratory diseases does not appear to have decreased the death rate is much less owing to modern methods of treatment.

Maternal Mortality.

The Maternal Mortality Rate for 1951 was 1.53 as compared with the rate of 0.79 for England and Wales. Two of the cases occurred in hospital and were due to embolism following the birth of the child. The third death was caused by abortion and did not take place in the Borough.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The total number of diphtheria immunisations carried out on children under five years of age was 1,499: 819 children were immunised by the Health Department staff and the remainder by private practitioners. The estimated percentage of children under five who had been immunised by the end of 1951 was 51%.

No deaths from diphtheria were recorded.

Vaccination.

The number of children vaccinated under five years of age was 574: 240 cases were vaccinated by the Health Department staff.

It is an interesting fact that a large proportion of the cases vaccinated are the children of 'displaced persons'. It is obvious that these persons are more fully alive to the dangers of Smallpox than are the ordinary residents of the Borough. The response of parents towards vaccination is still disappointing.

Ante-Natal Work.

The amount of ante-natal work carried out by the Health Department staff during the year has been small. The bulk of this work is now done by the general practitioners under the National Health Scheme.

The amount of post-natal work is also much reduced, for the same reason.

Home Visiting.

The routine domiciliary visiting of mothers and infants has been continued by Medical Officers and Health Visitors. It has been found that there is a hard core of 'problem families' who require constant supervision. Although housing conditions may be the cause in some cases it is often found that the mentality of the parents is at fault and that they appear to be incapable of improving conditions, in spite of the advice and help which is given. It does not appear to be the case that poverty alone is a vital factor in the causation of these problem families. It is a fact that in some cases there is a good family income. In other cases the bread-winner is 'work shy' and prefers to obtain his income from the State.

STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

1. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health to Ante-natal patients.

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	81

TOTAL VISITS	173
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

First Examinations of Patients	37
Re-examinations of Patients	39

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS	76
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Attendances of Ante-natal Patients at the Clinic.

First attendances by Patients	243
Re-attendances by Patients	703

TOTAL ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS	946
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First examinations of Patients	213
Re-examinations of Patients	680

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS	893
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2. Notification of Births Act, 1907.

(a) Number of Births notified in 1951.

Borough...	1877
Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	711

TOTAL	2588
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Borough.							
By Doctors.	By Midwives.	By Others.					TOTAL
8	1869	—	...	...	...	...	1877

Non-Resident.							
By Doctors.	By Midwives.	By Others.					TOTAL
—	711	—	...	...	...	...	711

(b) Number of Stillbirths notified in 1951.

Borough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Non-Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

TOTAL	57
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Borough.							
By Doctors.	By Midwives.	By Others.					TOTAL
—	37	—	...	...	...	...	37

3. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

Children under 1 year of age.

First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	706
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	11224

TOTAL VISITS	11930
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

First Examinations	631
Re Examinations	9362

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS	9993
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Children 1 - 5 years of age.

First visits	903
Re visits	3495

TOTAL VISITS	4398
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

First Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	667
Re Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1680

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS	2347
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

4. Infant Clinics.**Attendances of Children under 1 year of age at the Clinics**

First Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1058
Re Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2646
TOTAL ATTENDANCES							3704
First Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
Re Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	983
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS							1565

Attendances of Children 1 - 5 years of age at the Clinics

First Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1950
Re Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2442
TOTAL ATTENDANCES...							4392
First Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1653
Re Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1583
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS							3236

5. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health to Post-natal Patients.

First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
Re Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
TOTAL VISITS ...							790
First Examinations of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Re Examinations of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS							61

Attendances of Post-natal Patients at the Clinic.

First attendances by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Re attendances by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
TOTAL ATTENDANCES							82
First Examinations of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Re Examinations of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS							62

6. Additional Visits made by Health Visitors.

Number of visits paid	26221
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7. Medical Assistance—Calls for help.

Number of calls for help received	Nil.
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8. Consultant Services.

Name and Address.	Telephone Number.
W. S. Dickson, Esq., B.A., M.D., M.A.O., Wentworth House, New North Road, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 2335.
E. Gledhill, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., Grannum Lodge, Edgerton, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 6539.

9. Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.**Number of Cases notified.**

Borough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL							8
Number of cases treated in hospital	7

10. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Number of cases notified	1
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11. Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.

Children 1 - 5 years of age.

First attendances	77
Re Attendances	1257

TOTAL ATTENDANCES 1334

12. Number of children under five years of age who were immunised during the year 1499

Number immunised by private doctors 680

Number immunised by members of the Public Health Staff 819

Number of deaths from Diphtheria None

The percentage of children who had been immunised at the end of 1951, under 5 years of age, is estimated at 51%.

13. Number of Children under 5 years of age vaccinated during the year 574

Number vaccinated by private doctors 334

Number vaccinated by members of the Public Health Staff 240

EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN.

Number of children examined 1270

Defect.

Number of Defects.

Requiring Treatment Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.

Malnutrition 55 32

Uncleanliness 1 2

SKIN—

Scabies — 1

Impetigo — 1

Other Conditions (Non-Tuberculous) 6 7

EYE—

Corneal Opacities 3 —

Squint 17 21

Defective Vision 1 —

Other conditions 3 8

EAR—

Defective hearing 1 —

Otitis Media 5 3

Other conditions 7 19

NOSE AND THROAT—

Tonsils 14 205

Adenoids 2 15

Tonsils and Adenoids 7 85

Other Conditions 1 1

Cervical glands (Non-Tuberculous) 9 227

Defective Speech 6 17

Defective Teeth 62 43

Heart Disease—Organic 4 4

Heart Disease—Functional 2 27

Anaemia 1 —

Hernia 2 —

LUNGS—

Bronchitis — 2

Other Conditions (Non-Tuberculous) 2 18

TUBERCULOSIS.

Suspected Pulmonary... .. — 1

Skin 1 —

NERVOUS SYSTEM—

Other Conditions 3 10

DEFORMITIES—

Rickets 16 114

Pes planus 2 1

Spinal Curvature 1 2

Other Conditions 19 33

Other defects and diseases 27 68

TOTAL 280 967

Investigations for the Rhesus Factor during pregnancy.

Total number of cases investigated	...	...	...	211
Rhesus positive	...	...	...	167
Rhesus negative	...	...	...	44 — 20.8%
Total number of husbands of negative cases				
investigated	...	...	...	35
Rhesus positive	...	...	...	30
Rhesus Negative	...	...	...	5 — 14%

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE.

Alexander B. Shields, Esq., L.D.S., R.F.P.S.,
Senior Dental Officer.

The above Service, in common with the School Dental Service, has in the past few years received a series of set-backs as a result of understaffing. Treatment at the present time is chiefly of an emergency nature, although a reasonable quota of conservative treatment is included. The recent charge for dental treatment within the National Health Service has resulted in a lessening demand upon the time of the private practitioner, and it is hoped that expectant and nursing mothers may benefit from this situation.

It is regretted that the incidence of caries in the pre-school child dentition is so much higher than it was in 1945, the year which marked the end of the War. Many factors may have caused this deterioration, but two must be mentioned : (a) Preponderance of carbohydrates in the present-day diet and (b) Lack of oral hygiene as the result of a less disciplined home life. It is noticed that in Institutions controlled by Public Bodies, where the standard of oral hygiene is more disciplined, there is a corresponding improvement in the dentitions of pre-school children.

Number provided with Dental Care.

	Examined.	Needing Treatment	Treated.	Made Dentally Flt.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	58	58	120	120
Children under five	576	576	992	992

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Tr'tment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	60	1	23	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children under five	731	2	467	114	—	—	—	—	—	—

VACCINATIONS.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING 1951.

Number of children under 5 years vaccinated by Private Doctors 334
 Number of children under 5 years vaccinated by Assistant Medical Officers of Health 240

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION ...	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	TOTAL.
NUMBER VACCINATED Private Doctors ... Assistant Medical Officers of Health }	275 217	51 22	30 5	32 4	388 248
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED Private Doctors ... Assistant Medical Officers of Health }	— —	8 1	10 1	120 6	138 8
TOTALS Private Doctors ... Assistant Medical Officers of Health }	275 217	59 23	40 6	152 10	526 256

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon for the area, Mr. W. Barclay, F.R.C.S., M.B., attends the clinic held in Local Authority premises once per week and the following figures show the number of children under 5 years dealt with, the conditions found and the attendances recorded. Operations and specialised treatment were carried out at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Attendances of Children under five years of age.

Cause of Defect.	Type of Defect.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.
Congenital.	Hydrocephalus	... —	... 1
	Dislocation of hip	... —	... 2
	Deformity of Toes	... —	... 2
	Claw Foot	... 1	... 2
	Limb disparity	... —	... 1
	Displacement of Toes	... 1	... 2
	Elevation of Scapula	... —	... 1
	Circumduction of Leg	... 1	... 1
	Spastic Palsy	... 2	... 3
	TOTAL	... 5	... 15
Acquired conditions.			
Anterior Poliomyelitis	Paresis of Limbs	... 1	... 1
Rickets.	Genu Valgum	... 27	... 64
	Genu Varum	... 1	... 11
Postural.	Pes Planus	... 6	... 14
	Round Shoulders	... 3	... 3
	Inversion of Feet	... 7	... 18
	Eversion of Feet	... 1	... 3
	Poor Posture	... 1	... 1
Birth Injury.	Spastic Diplegia	... —	... 1
Perthe's Disease.	Muscular weakness	... —	... 1
Accident.	Bruise on Forehead	... 1	... 1
Other.	Flexion Deformities	... 11	... 16
	Chest conditions	... 1	... 1
	Other minor defects	... 21	... 41
	No orthopaedic defect	... 3	... 8
	Teno-synovitis	... —	... 1
	Defective Gait	... 2	... 5
	Spina Bifida	... 1	... 2
	TOTAL	... 92	... 207

Treatment recommended.

Number of cases.

X-ray	...	...	...	9
Hospital In-Patient Treatment	...	...	...	3
Hospital Out-Patient Treatment	...	...	...	7
New appliances or alterations to old appliances	...	...	...	1
Other Treatment	...	...	...	96
				116

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

The Children's Officer took up duty in Huddersfield on the 1st November, 1948, when the administration of the Children's Homes was undertaken by her Department.

The Medical Officer of Health, however, is still the Medical Officer to the staff and children at the Homes. The Homes are visited regularly by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health—166 visits being paid by them during the year under review. In addition the Medical Officer of Health himself visits the Homes occasionally.

Routine medical examinations of all the children in the Homes were carried out during the year, the total number of examinations was 867. From September 1950 the new, more detailed, record cards recommended by the Home Office, have been in use for every child.

At the time of writing this report the Homes are, at last, in the fortunate position of having the services of a trained Sister in charge of the Nursery.

The names of the Homes and the accommodation at each are recorded as follows:

Name of Home.	Number of Beds provided.	Telephone Number
Fieldhead ...	12 Babies 24 Toddlers 13 Each Cottage (2 Cottages)	Huddersfield 4616
Briarcourt ...	30	Huddersfield 3005
Lindley Moor Receiving Home ...	13	Milnsbridge 574
Ash Villa ...	20	Huddersfield 3982

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

A Birth Control Clinic is held at No. 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield, once a fortnight whenever possible. At this Clinic, which is conducted by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, advice and assistance is given only to those for whom such help is considered advisable on medical grounds.

The following figures show the number of sessions held and the number of attendances at the Clinic since it opened in October, 1948.

Year.	Number of Sessions.	Number of Attendances.
1948 ...	6	20
1949 ...	15	65
1950 ...	22	111
1951 ...	21	96

During 1951, 34 patients attended the Birth Control Clinic.

DAY NURSERIES.

The number of Day Nurseries in the Borough for which the Corporation is responsible remained unchanged at 5 with accommodation for 185 children.

There is also a privately maintained Day Nursery for which the approved accommodation is 14.

The Assistant Medical Officers of Health paid 179 visits to the Day Nurseries during the year and examined 201 individual children.

The following statement shows (a) the staff employed at the Nurseries at the end of the year and (b) details regarding the accommodation and attendances at the Nurseries.

Position at December 1951	Bracken-hall	Green-head	Leeds Road	Milns. bridge	South-gate	Total
Nursing Staff :						
Matron	1	1	1	1	1	5
Deputy Matron	—	1	1	1	1	4
Staff Nurses	1	1	1	1	1	5
Nursery Nurses (Diploma)	2	1	—	1	1	5
Assistant Nurses	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nursery Assistants	—	—	2	1	2	5
Students (Senior)	5	5	—	2	2	14
Students (Junior)	2	1	3	3	1	10
Wardens	1	1	—	1	1	4
Probationers	3	3	1	2	1	10
TOTAL ...	16	14	9	13	11	63
Number of Domestic Staff ...	4	3	2	3	3	15

Nursery	Capacity	No. of Chldn on Registr on Dec. 29th, 1951	Average Daily Attendance during the year ended Dec. 29th, 1951		Maximum & Minimum attendance during year ended Dec., 29th, 1951	
			0 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	Maximum	Minimum
Brackenhall	40	48	10.31	27.96	46	17
Greenhead	40	44	9.41	26.20	47	9
Leeds Road	25	30	0.59	22.74	29	10
Milnsbridge	40	46	8.98	27.77	47	15
Southgate	40	47	8.89	25.23	44	8
TOTAL ...	185	215	38.18	129.90	213	39

HOME NURSING.**Superintendent - Miss A. S. Moore, S.R.N.**

Home Nursing in Huddersfield is carried out on behalf of the Huddersfield Corporation by the Huddersfield Victoria Nurses' Association. At the end of 1951 the following staff were employed :—

Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.
9 Queen's Nurses.	1 Male Queen's Nurse.
6 State Registered Nurses (Part-time).	
1 State Registered Nurse (Full-time).	
1 State Enrolled Assistant Nurse (Part-time).	
1 Student District Nurse in training (Female).	
1 Student District Nurse in training (Male).	
2 ex-Queen's Nurses (part-time).	

The following statement shows the number of patients who received attention :—

Number of patients on the books December, 1950	...	292
New patients during the YEAR	... ..	3860
Patients taken off during the YEAR	... ..	3685
Patients remaining on the books December 1951	... ..	487
Total visits for the YEAR	... ..	97431
Children under 5 years nursed	... ..	344
Visits paid to children	... ..	2941
Operations	... ..	9

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND OTHER CONDITIONS
SPECIALLY REPORTED.**

DISEASE	Bt. Fwd.	New Cases	Con- vales- cent	Hos- pital	Nurs'g Home	Died	Other causes	Left Dis- trict	Still on Books	VISITS
Pneumonia ...	6	205	161	22	...	14	8	...	6	3047
Influenza ...	...	33	30	1	...	1	...	...	1	354
Measles ...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Complications of Pregnancy ...	6	54	50	7	...	1	...	...	1	640
Complicat'ns of Childbirth	2	68	64	2	1	...	...	1	3	382
Erysipelas ...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Abortions ...	2	39	34	5	...	...	...	1	1	329
Tuberculosis ...	12	37	21	16	...	5	...	1	6	2754
Measles with Pneumonia ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	...	9	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	126
Whooping Cough	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Meningitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sticky Eyes ...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	58
Children under 5 yrs.	4	344	323	13	...	...	1	...	11	2941
Chickenpox ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Superintendent - Miss A. CARROLL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

STAFF : (a) Resident : 1 Superintendent.
 1 Sister.
 2 Pupil Midwives.

(b) Non-Resident : 2 District Midwives.
 1 Cook.
 1 Domestic Worker.

The Huddersfield District Midwifery Service, in conjunction with St. Luke's Hospital, is recognised as a Part II. Training School by the Central Midwives Board. During the year under review 4 pupils commenced their Part II. training — 3 of these pupils passed their examination in 1952, and 1 has not yet reported the result of her examination.

The number of cases again showed a decrease, being 251 compared with 257. Also there was a decrease in the number of stillbirths, there being none during 1951 compared with 3 during 1950. Among the 251 cases attended by the Midwives there were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, no Maternal Deaths, no Infant deaths occurred. The number of lying-in visits shown included visits paid to cases discharged from Hospital earlier than the usual period of 14 days. A total of 55 cases were dealt with in this way.

The following is a tabular statement of the work carried out during the year :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cases ...	24	19	30	14	25	23	19	13	19	21	20	24	251
Births ...	24	19	28	14	24	22	18	12	18	17	17	23	236
Stillbirths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lying-in-visits ...	476	315	461	316	383	429	257	245	376	283	284	396	4221
Ante-natal visits ...	269	237	220	264	174	268	161	188	226	217	219	238	2681
Post-natal visits ...	7	17	16	14	15	16	4	23	21	11	17	19	180
Clinic attendances ...	43	38	33	32	29	40	32	34	44	31	30	42	428
Infant Welfare Visits ...	4	4	3	4	...	...	4	...	3	3	2	2	29
Supervisory Visits ...	151	124	158	149	121	147	123	108	145	85	121	125	1557
Infants not entirely breast fed	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10

HOME HELP SCHEME.

Home Help Organiser - Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.

A Home Help Scheme to assist expectant and nursing mothers was first inaugurated in 1919. In 1945 a Domestic Help Scheme was put into operation as a separate Scheme to give assistance in the home in case of illness. On the 5th July, 1948, in accordance with the terms of Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the two Schemes were combined into a single Home Help Scheme.

STAFF EMPLOYED.

At the end of 1950 the number of Domestic Helps employed was: (a) Full-time 4
(b) Part-time 36

At the end of 1951 the number of Domestic Helps employed was: (a) Full-time 4
(b) Part-time 36

ASSISTANCE GIVEN :

The following letter has been prepared for handing to cases who have help under the Scheme :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD. DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

This Service is to provide help and service in the home :—

1. Where the housewife is ill at home, or has been admitted to hospital.
2. Where the housewife is suddenly called away and there is no one to look after the children.
3. Where elderly people are infirm, or one of them falls ill.
4. Where several members of the family are ill at the same time (e.g., during an epidemic of influenza).
5. Where a baby is expected, and the mother needs help before, or after, the child's birth.

The Helpers employed are experienced women, carefully chosen for their suitability for the work.

They are not charwomen ; they are what their name implies, "Home Helps," to tide over a period of illness, and their duties may include shopping, cleaning, cooking, washing and the care of the family.

They should not be expected to undertake **arrears** of washing, or special work such as Spring Cleaning.

Home Helps provide their own food.

They are employed by the Huddersfield Local Health Authority, not by the householder, and they are responsible to the Organiser of the Service for their work.

Payments for the Service should be made to the Organiser on presentation of an account."

The following Table shows the number of cases in which help was given during the year 1951 :—

	Number of cases Dec. 30th, 1950	Number added	Number taken off	Number of cases re- maining on 29.12.1951	Applicat'ns received during the period	Cases where help not sent.	Number of visits made Investigating cases
Maternity cases	7	90	84	13	117	15*	217
General Sickness	27	119	131	15	122	...	840
Old Age ...	102	116	109	109	120	...	1410
Tuberculosis	8	4	4	8	4	...	19
TOTAL ...	144	329	328	145	363	15	2486

* Carried forward to 1952.

MENTAL HEALTH.

1. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **Constitution of Health (Mental Health) Sub-Committee.** The Committee concerned with Mental Health is a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. It is composed of the Mayor, ten Aldermen and Councillors, with two co-opted members—one of the latter being the Medical Superintendent of the nearest Mental Hospital to Huddersfield, and the other a general practitioner representing the Executive Council for the County Borough of Huddersfield.

Meetings are called by the Chairman when it is considered that there is sufficient business to justify the calling of a meeting.

(b) **Number and Qualifications of Staff employed in the Mental Health Service.** One Duly Authorised Officer is employed, full-time, for the Mental Health Service. He was formerly employed as a Welfare Officer on the staff of the Education Authority. Although he holds no special qualifications he attended a special course of instruction in mental health work prior to taking over the duties of Duly Authorised Officer.

A Mental Health Worker is employed to visit female patients and to assist in the work generally. She was formerly on the staff of the mental hospital in this area, having had three years' experience at this hospital and also five years' experience in other mental hospitals.

(c) **Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.**

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Hospital Management Committee, and of the Liaison Committee of Medical Officers of Health in the area of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

The supervision of patients on trial or on Licence from mental hospitals or institutions for mental defectives is carried out partly by an Almoner from the nearest Mental Hospital and partly by the Local Authority staff.

Appointments are also made for patients to be seen at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, where a Medical Officer from the Mental Hospital in the area has a weekly session.

(d) **Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.**

No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations in this area.

(e) **Training of Mental Health Workers.**

Arrangements have not been made for the training of Mental Health Workers, but, as stated above, one of the Duly Authorised Officers attended a special course of instruction in Mental Health work prior to taking up his duties.

Occupation Centre.

An Occupation Centre was opened at "Scarleigh," Botham Hall Road, Longwood, Huddersfield, Telephone Number - Milnsbridge 1095, on the 1st January, 1951.

On the staff of the Occupation Centre are one Supervisor and an Assistant Supervisor, both holding the Diploma of the National Association of Mental Health for Occupational Centres.

REPORT ON SCARLEIGH OCCUPATION CENTRE FOR YEAR 1951.

ROBERT T. RUSTON, Supervisor.

The Mother of one of the children who attends the Centre acts as "guide" in one of the 'buses which takes the children to and from the Centre. She remains at the Centre during the day to assist in the work.

1951 has been a year of steady progress. On January 1st the Centre opened with a Roll of 12 names. On 31st December the number had increased to 31, and, in addition, 4 other children had been admitted and later excluded for various reasons. Attendance has been extremely good, with absences mainly due to childish ailments.

The Centre's programme has been, of necessity an elastic one. With new children every few weeks, fluctuating times of dinner deliveries, etc., the timetable suffers frequent alterations.

Quite a wide range of handicrafts has been undertaken, simple weaving, rug-making, embroidery, candlewick, stool seating being among our activities. The senior boys also make apparatus such as jig-saws, etc., for use by the younger children.

Eurythmics and P.T. are part of the daily routine, as are speech training and sense training. With the latter we do very little apparatus work as yet, confining ourselves, in the main, to the perfecting of everyday actions.

Dramatic activities include impromptu concerts for, and by, the children; preparation and presentation of plays (particularly those adapted from the current Bible story).

The younger children have one hour's rest daily, and it is found that many awakened refreshed from a short sleep. During this period the older children carry out domestic duties, or are free to choose a quiet occupation under supervision.

A Parents' Association has been formed in connection with the Centre, and monthly meetings were held at Scarleigh, but at the request of the Parents, and with the permission of the Health Committee, these are now being held at the Health Department, Huddersfield.

On the 14th December the Centre was "At Home." A Nativity Play was presented and a display of handwork followed.

The Christmas Party on the 21st December was an enjoyable climax to a happy year.

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Child Guidance Clinic under the auspices of the Education Authority is still functioning.

2. KIND OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

The following tabular statements give details of the work carried out during the year.

(a) Section 28 National Health Service Act 1946, Prevention, Care and After-Care.

Visits made by :		Duly Authorised Officer.	Mental Health Visitor.
Mental Health	367	.....	354
Mental Deficiency Act	93	.....	1110
Other Cases	174	.....	110
TOTAL	634	.....	1574

(b) The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890—1930.

DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER — CASES DEALT WITH.

	Admissions to St. James' Leeds	Admissions to Mental Deficiency Hospitals	Admissions to Menston Hospital Leeds	Admissions to Storches Hall	Re-admissions to Storches Hall	Discharges from Storches Hall	Deaths in Storches Hall	Died at Home	Deaths in Menston Hospital Leeds	Deaths in Mental Deficiency Hospitals	Deaths in Westwood Bradford	TOTALS		
												Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act	1	—	1	Cert. 71 Vol. 32	Certified 17 Voluntary 10	139	45	—	1	—	—	132	139	46
Mental Deficiency Act	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	9	—	3

DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER — VISITS MADE.

	Number of Cases dealt with.	Visits re-admission or certification.
Lunacy and Mental Treatment	475	491
Mental Deficiency Act	68	27
Other Cases	89	.....
TOTAL	632	518

MENTAL HEALTH VISITOR — VISITS MADE.

	Number of Cases dealt with.	Visits re-admission or certification.
Lunacy and Mental Treatment	88	121
Mental Deficiency Act	283	9
Other Cases	65	.....
TOTAL	436	130

(c) The Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938.

1. Number of Mental Defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions at the end of the year Males : 6 Females : 1
2. Number of Mental Defectives under supervision at the end of the year Males : 58 Females : 51
3. Number of Mental Defectives under Guardianship NIL
4. Number of Mental Defectives in training NIL
5. Number of Mental Defectives on Licence Males : 3 Females : 3

TUBERCULOSIS.

R. N. WALKER, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.
Consultant Chest Physician.

During 1951, the Huddersfield County Borough and West Riding Chest Services have been combined in the one single Clinic, as this makes for efficiency and better service. A whole-time Departmental Sister was appointed to run the Clinic; she took up duty on the 1st April, 1951. As it is still not possible to take chest photographs at the Clinic, separate days have been set apart for new West Riding cases so that they may proceed to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary the same day for radiography. Apart from this, there is no distinction now between the County Borough and West Riding patients.

At the end of 1950, the Leeds Regional Hospital Board installed a small X-ray screening apparatus, which was available for service at the start of 1951. This has made it possible to organise Chest Clinic services on much more modern lines. Previously West Riding cases were refilled here without any X-ray control, and the County Borough cases had to make a journey to Bradley Wood Sanatorium in order to have continuation of refill treatment. Now the whole of Monday at Peel Street is devoted to a busy refill Clinic, males being dealt with in the morning and females in the afternoon.

During 1951, a special contact Clinic was started on Wednesday morning. In excluding a chest lesion, screen examination repeated at 3-monthly intervals is largely relied upon, but if at any time there is anything suspicious clinically or on the screen, patients are sent for a photograph. It is hoped that once the contact Clinic is fully established, B.C.G. vaccination will be added as a part of the contact Clinic's activities. While it is appreciated that the finer changes in new cases cannot be picked up by screen examination, the more urgent cases can often be picked out and dealt with without waste of valuable time. It should be appreciated, however, that no Chest Clinic can be run on completely modern lines without facility for radiography on the premises.

CHEMOTHERAPY.

Continuation of the policy of early and intensive chemotherapy of respiratory tuberculosis has continued during 1951 to yield gratifying results in the shape of a marked fall in mortality in the County Borough. A careful scrutiny of the cases certified as dying from tuberculosis in Huddersfield during 1951, has shown that in the majority there has been a large non-tuberculous factor such as chronic non-tuberculous disease or old age.

LIAISON BETWEEN CURATIVE AND PREVENTATIVE SIDES OF THE WORK.

In some areas it would appear that alterations due to the Health Service have weakened the co-operation which is necessary between the curative and preventative sides of the work. In Huddersfield, a very close liaison has been maintained between the two sides. In a disease like tuberculosis efficient diagnosis coupled with early treatment is as important for prevention of community spread as for the attainment of therapeutic results. At the same time, the purely preventative aspects must be kept in mind such as improvement of housing conditions, improvement of conditions at work, and all the other social help which can be given to the members of an industrial community.

MISS C. VICKERS, S.R.N., B.T.A.

Tuberculosis Visitor.

During 1951 the work of the Tuberculosis Visitor became more clearly defined as in April the Chest Clinic became completely staffed by employees of the Hospital Management Committee. This gave the Visitor full time for visiting and after-care, although she still attends at some time during the clinic sessions in order to keep in touch with patients who are out at work when visited. Day by day consultations with the Chest Physician regarding the welfare of patients is maintained.

Domiciliary Visits.

1824 visits were made, an increase of 315 over the previous year. The visits continue to be welcomed by the patients and matters relating to personal and domestic hygiene, together with methods of prevention of infection, are fully discussed. Advice and help in applying for special financial allowances, pensions, and priority food, continues to be necessary. The Tuberculosis Visitor has been able to obtain clothing and bedding for needy cases during the year. The help of the Citizen's Advice Bureau and the Women's Voluntary Services has been much appreciated. As many patients now have streptomycin treatment at home, extra visits are made to encourage them to carry out the Doctor's instructions regarding the necessary rest hours.

Housing.

The Medical Officer of Health, following reports submitted by the Tuberculosis Visitor, recommended to the Housing Committee priority for 13 families in which there was an open case of Tuberculosis without a separate bedroom. These families were all re-housed. Two other families already in Corporation houses were transferred to larger houses owing to the children growing up and more bedroom accommodation being required.

Contacts.

In April 1951 a weekly session for contacts only was commenced at the Chest Clinic. This has been a welcome arrangement and the Tuberculosis Visitor has been more successful in persuading parents to bring their children for examination to these special sessions; 123 contacts of cases notified during 1951 attended for examination and of these 1 case proved to be Tuberculosis. 133 contacts of cases notified previous to 1951 attended for the first time. These contacts are encouraged to continue to attend at three-monthly or six-monthly intervals for as long as the Chest Physician thinks advisable, and a further 288 attendances have been recorded.

Foreign Workers.

During 1951 five more foreign workers were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis and two others were transferred from other areas, making a total of 22 now on the register.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.

Section 47—Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention.

So far as the Medical Officer of Health is aware, no action has been taken by the Council under this Section during 1951.

There is satisfaction in recording that it was not found necessary during the year to make use of the powers granted under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 for the removal to suitable premises of persons found to be in need of care and attention. As many as 75 such persons were brought to notice, where the persons concerned were living under insanitary or unhygienic conditions, and although institutional accommodation had been offered this had been refused. In all these cases removal was effected eventually by persuasion.

TUBERCULOSIS. (Figures compiled locally)

NOTIFICATIONS																	DEATHS																	
NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A (At Ages—Years)																	Total Notifi- cations including cases previously notified by other doctors on Form A	No. on Form 1	No. on Sana-Sana- toria, Form A	At Ages—Years														
	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	and over	Total			0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	and over			
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	10	6	9	5	3	—	43	60	64	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	10		
Pulmonary Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	7	3	3	1	2	—	30	36	64	72	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	1	12			
Non- Pulmonary Males	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	—	—	18	20	18	30	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	4			
Non- Pulmonary Females	—	—	4	6	3	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	—	—	29	33	13	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2			
TOTALS	—	—	8	8	4	13	16	21	15	16	12	7	—	—	120	149	159	179	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	5	4	5	6	3	1	28		

Number of Persons on Tuberculosis Register at end of year 579
 Number of Persons on Notification Register at end of year 597
 Number of Visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor ... 1817

**NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND NUMBER OF
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS**

1920 - 1951.

(Registrar General's Figures.)

YEAR	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		TOTAL	
	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths
1920	171	84	75	37	246	121
1921	160	87	42	20	202	107
1922	156	75	71	29	227	104
1923	168	99	83	34	251	133
1924	174	106	68	17	242	123
1925	171	97	64	26	235	123
1926	176	84	76	26	252	110
1927	167	96	69	19	236	115
1928	143	83	66	17	209	100
1929	135	78	78	24	213	102
1930	154	71	72	21	226	92
1931	220	67	63	18	283	85
1932	172	64	66	12	238	76
1933	152	82	62	16	214	98
1934	133	76	33	15	166	91
1935	109	66	39	14	148	80
1936	106	54	46	9	152	63
1937	78	61	47	11	125	72
1938	89	53	53	13	142	66
1939	86	53	55	23	141	76
1940	74	55	47	10	121	65
1941	63	51	45	22	108	73
1942	96	47	49	17	145	64
1943	84	63	32	11	116	74
1944	78	40	29	11	107	51
1945	53	49	36	18	89	67
1946	69	60	31	7	100	67
1947	61	47	24	5	85	52
1948	69	33	31	8	100	41
1949	73	45	40	8	113	53
1950	85	36	46	11	131	47
1951	73	17	47	9	120	26

TUBERCULOSIS.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

	Bradley Wood Sanatorium				Mill Hill Isolation Hospital				Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	Moort View Hospital, Meltham.	St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield.	Thorp Arch Hospital, Leeds.	Grassington Sanatorium	Middleton Sanatorium, Ilkley	Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield	Polish Hospital, Chester	Hallifax Sanatorium, Shelf	Wrightington Hosp. Apley Ridge, nr. Wigan	Birtley Hall Bradford.	Leeds Road, Bradford	Bradford Royal Infirmary	No 4 Polish Hosp Iscoda Park, Whitehouse.	Deanhouse, Hospital, Holmth.	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Number in Hospital on 30th December 1950	Adults	15	5	4	10	12	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30th DECEMBER, 1951

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A. New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)	4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4*	...	...	...	4
(a) Definitely tuberculous	35	28	1	1	12	16	4	11	47	44	5	12	108
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	50	23	2	2	...	...	...	...	50	23	2	5	80
(c) Non-tuberculous	229	206	42	52	...	...	...	...	229	206	42	52	529
B. Contacts examined during the year.													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	5
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-tuberculous	59	91	51	57	...	...	...	...	52	91	51	57	251
C. Cases written off the Dispensary Register as—													
(a) Recovered	1	4	...	...	5	6	10	11	6	10	10	11	37
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous ... (including cancellation of cases notified in error).	281	297	93	109	...	...	...	...	281	297	93	109	780
D. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 30th December, 1951 ...													
(a) Diagnosis completed	221	174	4	1	58	63	28	30	279	237	32	31	579
(b) Diagnosis not completed	50	23	2	5	...	...	...	...	50	23	2	5	80

* These 4 were notified but after investigation were found to be non-T.B. and removed from the register as "Diagnosis not confirmed."

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1951 ...	543
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "Lost sight of" cases returned	13
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "Lost sight of"	28
4. Number died during the year	24
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) ...	4001†
6. Number of consultations with medical practitioners—	
(a) at homes of applicants	—
(b) otherwise	783
7. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	30
8. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1824

† 544 Contacts attended at New Contact Clinic, 1/4/51 to 30/12/51.

CONTACTS 1951.

New cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis seen at or in connection with the Chest Clinic 1952 - 65.

	Adults	Children	Total.
Contacts of the above cases	93	31	124
Examined	87	30	117
Refused examination	4	—	4
Found to be tuberculous	1	—	1
Examined by Dr. Mann at Halifax Chest Clinic	1	—	1
C/o M. & C. W. Dept.—too young for X-Ray yet	—	1	1
TOTAL	93	31	124

**NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING 1951
OTHERWISE THAN BY FORMAL NOTIFICATION.**

SOURCE OF INFORMATION		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS													
		0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	TOTAL	
Death Returns from local Registrars	Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2 (A)	
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3 (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(C)	
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 (D)	
Transfers from Other Areas (excluding transferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	5 (A)	
		F	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	7 (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(C)	
		F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (D)	

TOTALS (A)

7

(B)

10

(C)

—

(D)

2

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE
TREATMENT CENTRE IN HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEAR
ENDED THE 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other conditions		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of patients on 1st January under treatment or observation	108	136	18	7	22	15	148	158	306
2. Number of patients removed from the register during any previous year who returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	5	4	—	1	—	—	5	5	10
3. Number of patients dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of those under item 4) suffering from:—									
Syphilis, primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" secondary	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
" Latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" cardio-vascular	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
" of the nervous system	7	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
" All other late or latent stages... ..	4	7	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
" congenital (under 1 yr.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" congenital (over 1 yr.)	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Gonorrhoea	—	—	34	14	—	—	34	14	48
Chancroid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphogranuloma inguinale... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granuloma venereum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only)	—	—	—	—	44	—	44	—	44
Any other conditions requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	45	21	45	21	66
Conditions not requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	81	62	81	62	143
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number of patients dealt with for the first time who have been transferred from other Centres (Civil or Service) or from practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226	8	3	1	—	5	—	14	3	17
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 and 4	140	156	53	22	197	98	390	276	666
5. Number of patients suffering from syphilis and gonorrhoea discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or who were diagnosed as "other conditions"	23	16	36	13	157	85	216	114	330
6. Number of patients suffering from:—									
(a) Syphilis who defaulted after completion of treatment, but before final discharge	3	12	—	—	—	—	3	12	15
(b) Gonorrhoea who defaulted before 3 months	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
(c) Gonorrhoea who defaulted after 3 months	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
7. Number of patients who ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were suffering from:—									
(a) Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
(b) Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
(c) Congenital syphilis (under 1 year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Congenital syphilis (over 1 year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of patients under treatment or observation known to have died:—									
(a) From syphilis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(b) From treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) From other causes	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7 and 8	30	35	43	14	157	85	230	134	364

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other conditions		TOTALS			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7 and 8 brought forward	30	35	43	14	157	85	230	134	364	
9. Number of patients transferred to other Centres or Institutions or to private practitioners	15	8	4	1	10	3	29	12	41	
10. Number of patients remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	95	113	6	7	30	10	131	130	261	
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	140	156	53	22	197	98	390	276	666	
11. Number of patients included in Item 7 who failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth and were suffering from:—										
(a) Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
(c) Congenital syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(d) Congenital syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Number of attendances:—										
(a) For individual attention by the physician	1555	1705	279	112	800	303	2634	2120	4754	
(b) For intermediate treatment e.g., dressings, etc.	575	449	16	9	148	23	739	481	1220	
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	2130	2154	295	121	948	326	3373	2601	5974	
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13. Number of patients suffering from congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
	Microscopical		Cultural	Serum		Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	Others			
	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea		for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea					
14. Pathological Work:—										
(a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the physician of, the Treatment Centre	61	556	—	—	—	—	—	176		
(b) Number of specimens from patients at the Treatment Centre sent to a pathological laboratory	—	—	381	1603	463	85	—			
	Syphilis (less than 1 year)		Syphilis (more than 1 year)		Gonorrhoea		Other conditions			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
15. Contacts attending for examination through the agency of:—										
(a) Patients	—	1	—	1	—	8	21	—	32	
(b) Health Visitor or Social Service Worker	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	6	
TOTALS	—	1	—	2	—	10	21	—	38	
STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED										
Name of County or County Borough	Huddersfield	West Riding C.C.	Army	Bradford	Carlisle	Dewsbury	Hali-fax	Ports'm'th	Shef-field	Total
Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3:—										
Syphilis	23	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	32
Gonorrhoea	36	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	48
Other Conditions	166	82	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	253
TOTALS	225	99	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	333

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Officer - T. NETHERWOOD, Esq.

Station.	<p>The main station is situated on the Leeds Road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the town's centre. In addition there is a subsidiary station situated at Mill Hill Isolation Hospital where an ambulance is kept to provide transport for infectious cases.</p> <p>The main station was erected as a temporary building during the war for use as an auxiliary fire station. It formed a good ambulance station during the early stages of the service but it is now much too small.</p>
Staff at the end of 1951.	<p>1 Ambulance Officer, 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer, 27 Drivers, 5 Telephone Attendants, 1 Mechanic, 1 Apprentice Mechanic and 1 Garage Hand.</p>
Servicing of Vehicles.	<p>All types of repairs are carried out at the Ambulance Station itself. Other repairs which cannot be dealt with at the station are carried out at the Corporation Haulage Department.</p>

During 1951 1 new ambulance, 1 new car and 1 ambulance bus were added to the fleet, and 1 car and 1 van were disposed of. Thus the fleet remains at 12 ambulances, 3 sitting case cars, 1 van and 4 midwifery cars.

The number of cases conveyed continued to show a steady rise, the number being 898 more than in the previous year. There was also an increase in the mileage of 2,482 miles. The total removals increased by 9,300; this was due to the children being taken to the Occupation Centre, daily.

INSTALLATION OF RADIO.

Radio control was introduced in May 1951, the cost being approximately £3,000.

At first only 14 of the vehicles were fitted with radio, but now all the vehicles used in the Ambulance Service are fitted (this **does not** include the cars used for the District Midwifery Service).

Advantages which have been observed since the introduction of radio control are :—

1. The retention of stand-by vehicles and crews is unnecessary. (Previously an emergency crew and vehicle had to be kept standing by throughout the 24 hours and when this was called out an operating vehicle had to be detained at a telephone point until it was considered safe to release it again for its normal work. This procedure inevitably led to delays which could not possibly be foreseen and which were very difficult to remedy).
2. Crews are no longer dependent upon a telephone for further instructions; consequently there is no waste of time or mileage due to the vehicle returning either to its base or to a telephone point.
3. Doubtful information can be quickly verified and extra help can be requested from any point.
4. No time is lost in re-directing a vehicle.
5. The cancellation of a removal or any alteration in instructions can be passed to the crew of a vehicle immediately.
6. When necessary vehicles can be mobilised quickly.
7. The number of crews on duty can be reduced during certain periods.
8. Any delays caused to vehicles en-route can be reported to control, thus giving an opportunity to those in charge to re-organise the work should this be necessary.
9. The number of "empty" journeys can be greatly reduced.
10. With radio, contact is immediate and control is most flexible.

11. From the public point of view, radio gives a much more rapid service and many instances could be given where a vehicle has arrived almost immediately after the request for the service had been given.
12. There is a definite saving in mileage and the same amount of work can be carried out by a smaller staff—to give local figures supporting this statement, we find that the number of patients carried since the introduction of radio in 1951 to December 1951 was 32,677 ; for the corresponding period in the previous year the number was 25,898 ; that is to say there was an increase of 6,779 over the same length of periods and carrying this increased number of patients the mileage was reduced from 154,343 to 119,556, a reduction of 2,722. To deal with the increased number of patients moved during the above period it is estimated that had we been carrying on on the old basis without radio the vehicles would have been compelled to travel an additional 33,416 miles. As the cost of running our vehicles worked out on last year's figures was 2/2d. per mile, this would represent in cash a saving of £3,610.

Licences.

The cost of licence is £5 0s. 0d. per set. As we have 18 mobile sets and one fixed Master station, the total cost, including a charge of £5 0s. 0d. for allocation of frequency, is £100 per annum.

Maintenance Costs.

Maintenance costs so far have not been heavy. Up to date we have spent £26 6s. 7d. The sets, of course, are new and maintenance costs will probably be heavier later.

Additional Set.

We have considered it advisable to purchase a second fixed set in case the existing one breaks down. The cost of this was £165 0s. 0d.

Alteration in Staffing.

In giving the above information mention might be made of the fact that we have recently made a change in the organisation whereby 5 male telephone attendants have been replaced by 4 female telephone attendants, whilst at the same time 4 of the Drivers have been made "Shift Leaders." This entitles them to 2d. per hour extra pay. We have found that this has led to an economy, and at the same time given us a more efficient service. There is now always a "Shift Leader" on duty who is in control at the Ambulance Station in the absence of the Ambulance Officer and/or his Deputy.

When recommending this change authority was given for the 5 male telephone attendants to be replaced by 4 female telephone attendants and 1 additional driver to be employed. The cost of this change, even when the 2d. extra was taken into account to 4 "Shift Leaders," amounts to less than we were previously paying to the 5 male telephone attendants.

So far it has not been found necessary to employ an additional driver. The establishment is shown, therefore, above as 27 drivers. In actual fact permission has been given to employ up to 29. The use of radio has made this possible and has already led to a reduction in number of 1 during the year (that is from 28 to 27).

The policy of replacing 2 vehicles per year has been continued and in this way the fleet is being modernised steadily with resulting added comfort for patients and increased reliability of the service.

The Ambulance Service undoubtedly continues to be much appreciated and to meet a real need in the locality. The statistics recorded show that the demand on the service increased still further during the year, whilst the chart opposite gives a visual appreciation of this increase.

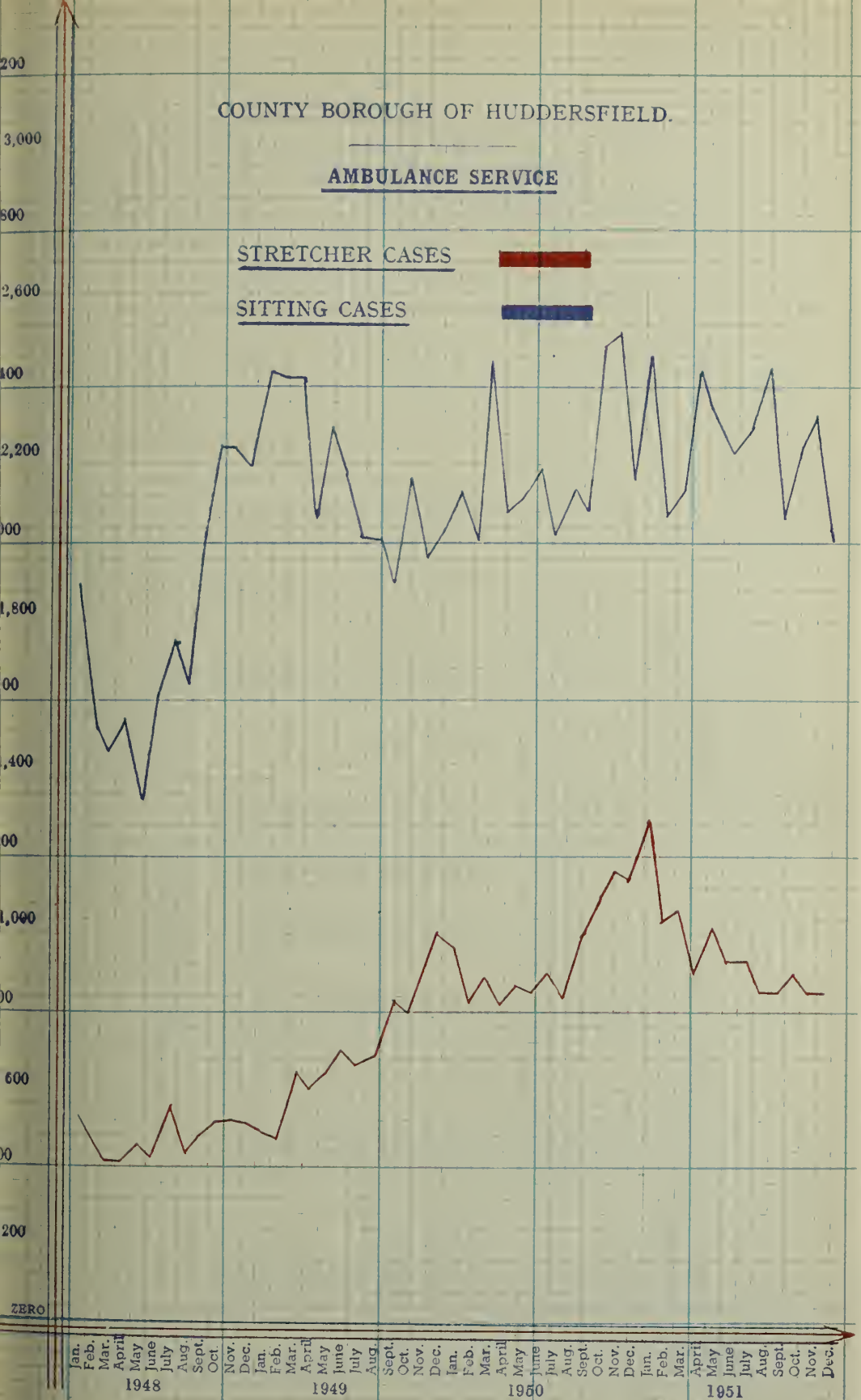
The abuse of the service referred to in a previous Report has lessened and only occasional instances are now brought to notice. The help of the Hospital Authorities in this connection has been invaluable and is much appreciated. A Joint Committee which was appointed to try to ease the burden of the Ambulance Service helped to clear away many difficulties but has not yet been able to make satisfactory arrangements regarding the zoning of cases attending hospital for treatment as out-patients.

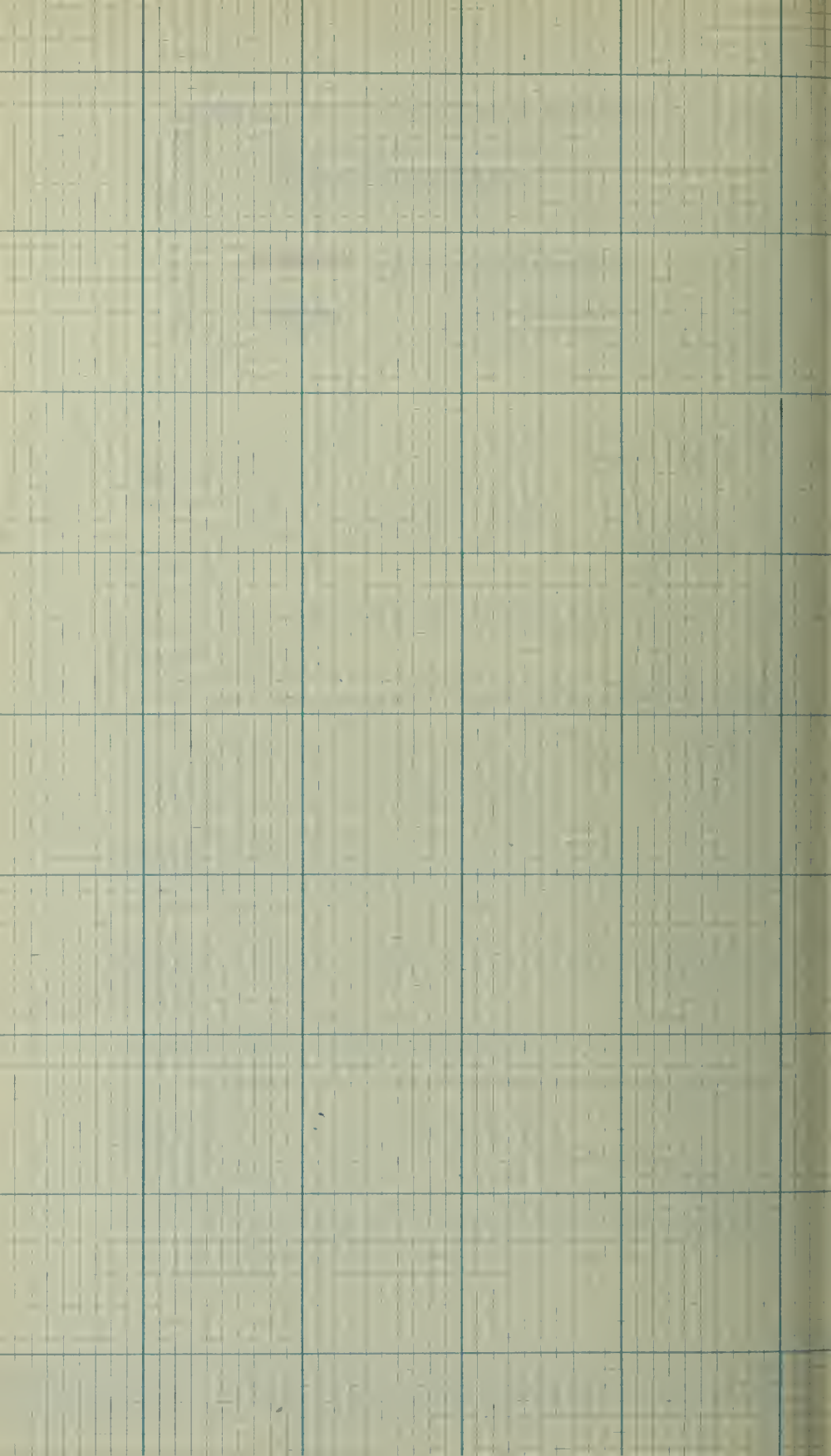
COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

STRETCHER CASES

SITTING CASES





Annual Report for the Ambulance Service, 1951.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

[illegible]

A SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S LABORATORY WORK.

Miss H. J. TWOMEY, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer in Charge of the Laboratory.

Miss TONI FRANK,
Laboratory Technician.

Pathological Investigations.

(a) BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	362
Sputa for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	146
Urines (full investigation)	...	...	...	...	257
Faeces (pathogenic organisms)	...	...	...	...	1705
Widals	...	...	...	...	2
Pus	...	...	...	...	3
Pus for Vaccine	...	...	...	...	1
Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	354
Ear Swabs	...	...	...	...	5
Eye Swabs	...	...	...	...	11
Urethral, cervical, vaginal swabs	...	...	...	...	13
Whooping cough plates	...	...	...	...	2
Sputa (all organisms)	...	...	...	...	8
Waters	...	...	...	...	59
Antibiotic's Sensitivity Tests	...	...	...	...	5
Loose Milks	...	...	...	...	216
Pasteurised milks	...	...	...	...	163
Tuberculin tested milks	...	...	...	...	126
Sterilised Milks	...	...	...	...	25
Milk agglutination tests (B. Abortus)	...	...	...	...	2
Ice creams	...	...	...	...	401
Synthetic cream	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6
Total					<u>3877</u>

(b) Bio-Chemical Specimens.

Urines (chemical only)	...	...	...	...	386
Haemoglobin	...	...	...	...	144
Blood counts...	...	...	...	...	78
Bleeding Time	...	...	...	...	1
Coagulation time	...	...	...	...	1
Occult blood in stools	...	...	...	...	2
Total					<u>612</u>

(c) Other Tests.

Identification of parasites	...	...	...	...	3
Total					<u>3</u>

SUMMARY.

Bacteriology	...	...	...	3877
Bio-Chemistry	...	...	...	612
Other tests	...	...	...	3
Total				<u>4492</u>

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

1. (a) Swabs examined for Diphtheria.

Total	...	...	...	...	...	362
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	362

(b) Swabs examined for Vincent's Angina.

Total	...	...	...	...	...	34
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	—
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	34

2. Intestinal Organisms.**(a) Faeces examined.**

Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1705
B. Dysentery Sonn�	544
Salm. Paratyphi B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Salm. Claiborne	...	...	...	...	...	1
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	1154

(b) Blood Agglutinations.

Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Salm. Enteriditis	...	...	...	...	...	2

3. Tuberculosis.**Sputa examined.**

Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	8
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	5.4

4. Haemolytic Streptococci.**(a) Nose and Throat Swabs examined.**

Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	354
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	29
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	325
(chiefly children for special schools and contacts to scarlet fever).						

(b) Ear Swabs examined.

Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	5

5. Gonorrhoea.**(a) Vaginal, Urethral, Cervical Swabs examined.**

Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	13

(b) Eye Swabs examined.

Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pneumococci	...	...	...	...	...	6
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	5

6. Water Examinations.

Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	54
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	5

(The standard of purity regarded as satisfactory was less than 2 presumptive coliforms per 100 ml. of water).

7. (a) Milk Examinations.

(1) Loose Milks	...	...	...	...	...	216
(2) Pasteurised milks	...	...	...	...	...	163
(3) Tuberculin tested milks	...	...	...	...	...	126
(4) Sterilised milks	...	...	...	...	...	25

TOTAL 530

(b) Ice Cream Examinations.

Total	401
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(c) Synthetic Cream Examinations.

Total	5
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NOTE.—The details of water, milk, ice-cream and synthetic cream examinations referred to in items 6 and 7 are given in the "Sanitary Inspection of the Area" Section of this Report.

8. Blood Examinations.

Bloods taken and sent for examination	211
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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

J. P. BEVERIDGE, Esq., M.Inst. C.E., M. Inst. W.E.,
Engineer and Manager.

Water.

The consumption of water during the year is shown in the following figures :—

For Domestic Purposes	27.10 gallons per head per day.
For Trade Purposes	20.03 gallons per head per day.
	47.13 gallons per head per day.

The figures show an increase of 1.54 gallons per head per day in Domestic supply and an increase of 2.48 gallons per head per day in Trade supply on the consumption returns for 1950.

During the year a total of 1,015 yards of new 4in. and 6in. mains were laid to Corporation Housing Estates and approximately 3,750 yards of new mains were laid to supply other houses within the area of supply.

Using the "Eric" process 3,705 yards of main have been re-conditioned. This process has dealt effectively with coloured water complaints, and at the same time has increased the carrying capacity of the mains. Owing to shortage of labour this work ceased in April, 1951.

All water from Impounding Reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution and a small quantity of lime is added to the filtrate to raise the pH. of the water to between 7.5 and 8.2.

The sources of supply and treatment plants are as follows :—

Sources.	Treatment Plants.
Blackmoorfoot Reservoir	{ Blackmoorfoot North Blackmoorfoot South
Deerhill Reservoir	Deerhill
Wessenden Old Reservoir	
Butterley Reservoir	
Blakeley Reservoir	{ Longwood Cowlersley
Longwood Reservoir	
Wessenden Head Reservoir	Scapegoat Hill
Deanhead Reservoir	Hill Top

Chemical Examination of all waters are carried out every quarter and the following table shows the results obtained :—

Results Expressed in Parts per 100,000.

	Time	Free Chlorine	Re-action PH	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrogen in Nitrates	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours	Permanent Hardness	Temporary Hardness	Total Hardness
1951											
Jan.	10	0.3	7.9	1.3	Nil	0.0021	0.0016	0.0086	2.8	1.0	3.8
Mar.	16	0.3	7.6	1.2	Nil	0.0094	0.0022	0.0100	2.8	1.0	3.8
July	11	0.3	7.9	1.3	Nil	0.0072	0.0012	0.0036	2.8	1.0	3.8
Nov.	7	0.3	7.8	1.3	Nil	0.0046	0.0016	0.0084	2.8	1.0	3.8

All supplies are controlled by bacteriological examination and samples were taken from consumers' taps weekly.

Bacteriological samples	=	364 Consumers' taps.
Pres. B. Coli absent in 100 ml.	...	358
Pres. B. Coli 1 per 100 ml.	...	5
Pres. B. Coli 2 per 100 ml.	...	Nil
Pres. B. Coli 3 per 100 ml.	...	Nil
Pres. B. Coli over 3 per 100 ml.	...	1

Consumers' taps.

98.3% samples contained no B. Coli per 100 ml.

1.4% samples contained 1 B. Coli per 100 ml.

Nil samples contained 2 B. Coli per 100 ml.

Nil samples contained 3 B. Coli per 100 ml.

0.3% samples contained over 3 B. Coli per 100 ml.

The sample showing excess of 3 Pres. B. Coli per 100 ml. proved on sub-cultivation to contain organisms of non-faecal origin.

42 samples were taken in conjunction with the Health Department.

Number of houses supplied from public mains ... 59,910

(a) Direct to the house ... 59,910

(b) By means of stand pipes ... Nil.

Number of population supplied from public mains 172,723*

Number of population supplied by means of stand pipes Nil.

* This figure includes population outside the County Borough boundary.

SEWERAGE.

T. F. CLIFFE, Esq., A.R.I.C.S., M.I.Struct.E.,

Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

The following works were carried out during the year 1951 :—

1. Reconstruction of sewers for the relief of flooding in Croft House Lane, Luther Place, Wellfield Road, Milner Street, Dryclough Road and Woodside, and Beaumont Park Road at the junction of Moorend Road,
2. Reconstruction of the sewer in Dale Street and Royd Street, Longwood, which is now in progress, being required for the Botham Hall Housing Estate as well as for the relief of Flooding.
3. Construction of sewers by contract for the housing sites at Fernside Avenue, Bradley and Botham Hall Estate.

STREET SCAVENGING.

This has received constant attention during the year and there is nothing of importance to report.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.

H. H. GOLDTHORPE, Esq., D.es.Sc., A.R.I.C., F.INST.S.P.,
Sewage Works Manager.

The treatment plants at Deighton and Cooper Bridge have treated 6,188,646,000 gallons of sewage and trade waste during the 53 weeks ending 6th January, 1952.

131,897 tons of sludge have been removed from the tanks, and 43,782 tons have been processed by the by-product plant for the recovery of grease and fertiliser. 19,447 tons of wet humus sludge have been pumped to the under-drained drying beds at Colnebridge, and 280 tons of air dried humus sludge with a moisture content of 25% to 75% have been removed from No. 1 bed. 49,861 tons of chemical sludge have been pumped to the lagoons at Deighton.

Due to the shortage of steel the extensions to the chemical sedimentation tanks are proceeding slowly and nearly all work on the new sludge treatment plant is held up. Lagooning of the sludge can only continue for a short time after which the Corporation will be faced with a major sludge problem akin to that of the years 1910-12. The position is very serious and strong representation has been made to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning with little apparent effect.

Even before the nationalisation of the gas industry the tendency was to centralise the gas making plants. Some local authorities, of which Huddersfield is one, are receiving a disproportionate amount of gas liquor into the sewers. Coupled with the fact that the gas undertaking is no longer contributing its profits to the local authority, many local authorities are considering the question of payment for treatment of gas liquor discharged to the sewers and charges based on at least 7s. 6d. per thousand gallons for crude liquor and 5s. 0d. per thousand gallons for spent liquor are being considered and agreed upon.

The Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951, received Royal assent on the 1st August and became law on the 1st October, 1951. The River Board may now prescribe standards of colour for an effluent. Should these standards be stringent, then the dyemakers' and dyers' trade wastes will have to receive special consideration. Gas Works effluents also provide a certain amount of colour. The colour is difficult and costly to remove.

With Huddersfield sewage, the better the final effluent the deeper the colour. Chromotographic analysis of the final effluent indicates that the matters giving rise to colour are :—

1. Brown colloidal humus-like substances.
2. Dyestuffs inert to biological processes.
3. Colouring matters not dyestuffs.

By far the largest contributor to the colour of the effluent appears to be the brown humus-like colloids.

The cancellation of the final half of the subsidy on fertilisers in July, 1951, caused a total increase of some 40%-50% in the price of phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilisers. It was expected that the farmers would turn to sewage sludge for cheaper nitrogen. The wet spring and autumn and the other adverse conditions in agriculture however may have contributed to make this year a poor one for our product. Happily, since December a promise of a modified scheme for fertiliser subsidies has stimulated somewhat our sales.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

W. PITCHFORTH, Esq.

Cleansing and Haulage Superintendent.

The scheme for the conversion of tub closets and slop-water-closets to the water carriage system commenced in the year 1925 still operates. Under it a grant of £10 is paid for the conversion of such closets. Four conversions (slop-water closets) to the water carriage system have been carried out during the year.

The following table shows the progress made during the last five years and the number of closets, etc., of various types in use at the end of each year.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Number of clean water closets ... (including trough closets)	46,449	47,446	48,521	49,368	50,363
Number of waste water (slop) closets	104	100	89	81	77
Number of tub closets	449	442	433	432	435
Number of tubs in use	461*	455*	446*	446*	449*
Number of ash pits in use	9	9	4	—	—
Number of ash bins in use	45,871	46,253	46,650	46,976	47,382
Number of existing privy middens	134	123	120	118	118

* These figures include 78 which have been issued in place of privy middens where water or sewers are not available, 217 which were issued to property in the Borough Extension, and a number of "temporary" tubs issued to building sites.

The Cleansing Department continued to salvage saleable materials, i.e., paper, metals, textiles and kitchen waste throughout the year.

1,350 tons of waste food were collected from the 1,170 receptacles in use, and this was sold for processing for feeding to pigs and poultry.

Paper sales amounted to 986 tons. The special trailers for collection of waste paper were still operated. During the year the pressing of waste paper by hand presses was discontinued. Pressing is now done by a mechanical baling press working in conjunction with a conveyor belt. The paper, as it passes over the belt, is separated into various grades, and this has resulted in a much larger proportion of the better classes of paper being dispatched to the board mills.

The department is still very short of staff for refuse collection, and labour from other towns is being employed to alleviate the deficiency and improve the collection frequency.

The burning of market refuse, condemned food, cats, dogs, etc., in the carcase chamber at Hillhouse Depot has continued throughout the year.

Particulars of the work performed during the year are as follows :—

Weight of refuse collected	31,950 tons
Number of cesspools emptied	10
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Depot	566 tons
Refuse tipped	29,148 tons
Ash bins collected	1,393,426
Privy middens emptied	1,551

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH.

A. W. TOALSTER, ESQ., M.N.A.B.S.
Superintendent of Baths.

Cambridge Road Baths.

A modern building, the equipment includes two swimming pools, twenty-three slipper baths, with a medical baths department containing foam baths, etc., and artificial sunlight apparatus. The water used in the swimming pools is constantly pumped through a filtration plant and its chlorine content is maintained at the generally accepted standard.

Ramsden Street Baths.

Here there is one swimming pool which is used during school hours by the Education Committee for the teaching of swimming to school children. After school hours the bath is open to the public. For this swimming pool also there is an up-to-date filtration and chlorination plant in use.

New Street, Milnsbridge.

This bath is used by school children and youth organisations. It has no filtration plant but is kept at a fairly satisfactory standard of cleanliness by frequent re-filling with clean water.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

DENNIS DRAKE, ESQ., M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., F.R.C.O.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Details of the work carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff are contained in the following statement :—

General Summary.

Number of premises disinfected where notifiable diseases have occurred	347
Number of premises flushed where notifiable diseases have occurred	97
Number of premises visited searching for fever	413
Number of re-visits where cases are isolated at home	278
Number of houses visited for Zymotic or other particulars	408
Total number of visits to infected houses	1,446
Number of premises flushed by request of owners (paid for)	538
Other premises, yards or courts flushed	286
Drains found choked by Flushers	971
Drains made clear	907
Inspections for Housing Defects	645
Inspections for Housing Defects (re-visits)	730
Nuisances reported to Public Health Department	680
Nuisances inspected	680
Inspection of premises where nuisances are found	835
Inspection of premises where no nuisances are found	3,096
Inspection of premises where offensive trades are conducted	29
Inspection of Restaurant Kitchens	108
Inspection of School Kitchens	20
Inspection of premises under Food and Drugs Act, 1938	3,849
Inspection of Houses let in lodgings	219
Inspection of Common Lodging Houses	10
Inspection of Factories (Mechanical)	89
Inspection of Factories (Non-Mechanical)	19
Inspection of Hairdressers' premises	595
Inspection of Work Places	63
Inspection of Massage and Special Treatment Premises	223
Inspection of Bake-houses	289
Inspection of Air Raid Shelters	581
Inspection of Schools	113
Inspection of Knackers' Yards	130
Inspection of Slaughter-houses	781
Inspection of Hawkers' premises	35
Inspection of Canal Boats	26
Inspection of Dairies and Milk-shops	155
Inspection of Furniture Removers and Second Hand Dealers	55
Inspection of Cinemas and Theatres	21
Inspection of Markets and Shops	1,227
Inspection Under Merchandise Marks Acts	424
Inspection of Public Conveniences	370
Inspection of Van Dwellings	245
Inspection Under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	4,956
Inspection " " " " " (Farms)	97
Re-visits to Work in progress	458
Visits to Property Under Notice	3,929
Total Number of Inspections of Premises	23,047
Number of Entries in Report Book	769
Preliminary Notices to Owners	339
Number of Legal Notices issued for abatement or abolition of Nuisances	183
Owners seen personally	581
Summonses taken out	1
Sections of New Drains tested	39
Old Drains tested...	232
Old Drains tested and found sound	129
Old Drains tested and found defective	103
Smoke Observations taken	905
Number of Visits under Food and Drugs Acts	724
Food and Drugs—samples purchased	558
" " " adulterated	20
Water Samples taken for Analysis	4
" " polluted	Nil

No. of visits under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts...	...	103
" samples procured ...	...	53
" found adulterated ...	...	16
No. of visits under Rag Flock Act ...	...	45
Milk Samples for Bacteriological Examination ...	...	528
Water do. do. ...	...	59
Ice Cream do. do. ...	...	391
Synthetic Cream do. do. ...	...	1
Mussels do. do. ...	...	1

Summary of Defects.

Drains requiring connecting with main sewer	...	2
Drains not efficiently trapped	...	1
Drains requiring Ventilation Shafts	...	1
Defective Sink Pipes and Drains	...	164
Defective Ventilation Shafts	...	17
Defective Yard Drains	...	125
Defective Sewers	...	17
Defective Cellar Drains	...	26
Defective Sinks	...	4
Defective Eave and Fall Pipes	...	86
Defective Roofing	...	126
Defective Windows, including Sash Cords	...	35
Defective Urinals	...	10
Defective Tub Closets	...	1
Defective Trough Closets	...	7
Defective Water Closets	...	157
Defective Doors or Door Frames	...	6
Defective Woodwork or Plaster round Sinks	...	12
Defective Floors	...	11
Defective Plaster	...	95
Defective Wall Pointing or Rendering	...	9
Fall Pipes requiring Disconnecting	...	3
To provide Eave and Fall Pipes	...	1
To provide Sinks in Houses	...	3
Nuisances from want of Drains	...	4
Nuisances from Water in Cellar	...	6
Nuisances from Cellar Wells	...	1
Nuisances from Cesspools	...	3
Nuisances from Street Gullies	...	34
Nuisances from Defective Surface of Yard	...	11
Nuisances from Smoke	...	14
Nuisances from Poultry, Pigeons and Animals	...	1
Shops, Insufficient Ventilation	...	2
Shops, Insufficient Washing Accommodation	...	6
Shops, Insufficient Closet Accommodation	...	2
Shops, Water Closets requiring Cleansing	...	2
Shops, Defective Ceiling, Floor or Walls	...	4
Offensive Accumulations	...	23
Factories Closet Accommodation Insufficient	...	3
Factories Closet Accommodation Unsuitable or Defective	...	15
Factories Closet Accommodation Not Labelled for Sexes	...	2
Factories (Non-Mechanical) Requiring Cleansing	...	2
Closets requiring Lime-Washing	...	5
Old Privies requiring alteration to tub or W.C. system	...	7
Tippler Closets requiring conversion to W.C. system	...	4
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	...	4
Houses Requiring Cleansing	...	13
Houses Verminous	...	4
Houses Requiring Ventilation	...	18
Houses Damp	...	74
Houses Requiring Water Supply	...	31
Houses Insufficient Water Supply	...	5
Dairies Requiring Cleansing	...	2
Dairies Defective Floor or Walls	...	2
Food premises requiring Lime-Washing or Cleansing	...	22
Food premises requiring Ventilation	...	1
Food premises Defective Floor, Walls, Ceiling, Roof	...	13
Food premises Insufficient Washing Accommodation	...	8
Food premises Insufficient Water Closet Accommodation	...	1
Food premises Defective Water Closets	...	7
Total	...	1,275

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled
by Bye-Laws and Regulations.**

1. Houses Let in Lodgings.

This class of house is subject to inspection and registration under regulations contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871.

The short tabular statement given below shows the number of houses let in lodgings on the register :—

Houses let in lodgings on register January, 1951	...	98
Houses removed from register during the year 1951	...	4
Houses added to register during the year 1951	...	8
Net increase to register during the year 1951	...	4
Houses remaining on register on December 31st, 1951	...	102
Number of Visits made during the year	...	219

The 102 houses afford accommodation for 1,522 persons in 502 rooms, giving an average of 3.03 persons per room.

Summary of Defects found and remedied.

Rooms requiring cleaning	...	14
Staircases requiring re-decorating	...	3
Accumulations of refuse	...	2
Bug infestations	...	2
Insufficient closet accommodation	...	2
Insufficient ventilation	...	2
Defective fire places	...	1
Defective wall plaster	...	7
Defective ceiling plaster	...	6
Defective floors	...	2
Defective sash cords or window frames	...	4
Defective sink waste pipes	...	2
Defective eaves gutters	...	3
Defective rainwater pipes	...	1
Defective ventilation shafts to drain	...	1
Defective roofs	...	4
Choked drains	...	2
		58

2. Common Lodging Houses.

This class of house is subject to inspection and registration under Sections 235-248 of the Public Health Act, 1936. There were 2 common lodging houses on the register at the 31st December, 1951. 10 visits have been made to the houses during the year, and no contravention was found.

The 2 houses afford accommodation for 56 persons in 11 rooms.

3. Offensive Trades.

The number of premises on the register of offensive trades is 8, in which the following trades are carried on :—

Soap Boiling	...	1
Tripe Boiling	...	5
Fat Melting	...	6
Bone Boiling	...	1
Gut Scraping	...	2
Number of Inspections during the year	...	29

The whole of the premises are kept in compliance with the Bye-Laws and no contravention was discovered during the year.

4. Hairdressers.

With the passing and coming into force of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, authority was obtained under Section 46 for the compulsory registration of hairdressers, barbers and their premises and for the issue of certificates of registration. Under the same section power was given to make Bye-Laws for securing the cleanliness of :—

- (a) any premises registered under this Section and of the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used therein, and
- (b) persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing.

Provision is made for penalties in case of any contravention of the bye-laws and for suspension or cancellation of the registration. Bye-Laws were made and came into force on the 1st November, 1950.

The number of premises on the register at 31st December, 1951, was 165, comprising the following :—

Ladies' Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	104
Ladies' and Gents' Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	5
Gents' Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	56

During 1951, 595 visits were paid to these registered premises. The following contraventions were found :—

Contravention of the Act :

Certificate of Registration not displayed	...	...	...	12
Copy of Bye-Laws not displayed	...	...	...	21

Contravention of Bye-Laws :

Defective Plaster	...	...	...	...	1
Premises requiring decorating	...	...	...	...	1
No proper covered receptacle	...	...	...	...	15

These were rectified, after cautioning by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

5. Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment.

Sections 65 and 75 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, provides for the licensing of establishments used for Massage or Special Treatment, the conditions under which licences may be granted for the making of bye-laws and for penalties for contravention of the Bye-Laws. Bye-Laws were made and came into force on the 1st December, 1950.

The Bye-Laws include provisions for the making and exhibiting of a scale of charges, for the keeping of a copy of any advertisement made, for the conduct of the business and for the keeping of records in a manner prescribed by the Council.

The number of establishments on the register at 31st December, 1951, was 42.

The treatments carried out at these establishments are :—

Osteopathy	...	...	...	...	1
Osteopathy, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Osteopathy, Massage and Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Chiropody	...	...	...	...	14
Chiropody and Massage	...	...	...	...	5
Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	6
Massage	...	...	...	...	1
Massage and Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	1
Massage, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	11
Physical Culture, Manipulative Therapy, Special Baths, Gymnasium	...	...	...	...	1
					42

223 visits were paid to these establishments during 1951. The following contraventions were found :—

Contraventions of the Act.

Copy of Bye-Laws not displayed	3
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Contraventions of Bye-Laws.

Scale of fees not displayed	...	...	3
Records not kept in the prescribed manner	...	...	17
Records not kept up-to-date	...	...	2

These were rectified, after cautioning by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections (made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ...	89	8	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	301	1	—
Totals ...	390	9	—

2. Defects found :—

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Insp't'or.	No. of Prosecut'ns
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	11	11	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
Insufficient ...	3	3	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective ...	12	7	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—

Other Offences.

(not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)

	4	3	—	—
Totals ...	30	24	—	—

3. Homework.

Class.	Number of Outworkers.		
	Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.
LIST OF OUTWORKERS (S.107.)			
List received from employers twice per year	14	4	73
List received from employers once per year	10	8	125
Prosecutions ...	—	—	—
	Wearing Apparel.		Others
Outwork in unwholesome premises (S.108.)	—		—
Cases of infectious disease notified in home-workers premises ...	—		—
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S.110.) ...	—		—

4. Registered Non-Mechanical Factories.

ON THE REGISTER (S.8.) AT THE END OF THE YEAR—

Clothing and similar trades ...	41
Leather ...	1
Iron and Tin ...	4
Wood ...	6
Lead and Paint ...	14
Jewellery ...	—
Bakehouses (including 112 with power) ...	126
Miscellaneous Trades and Manufactures ...	7

Total number of Non-mechanical Factories on the Register... **199**

5. Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories ...	—
Failure to affix abstract of Factories Act, 1937 (S.44) ...	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector	—
Notified by Inspector ...	25
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	25

Underground Bakehouses (S.54.)

Certificates granted during the year ...	—
In use at the end of the year ...	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Sections 249/258.

CANAL BOATS.**HUDDERSFIELD REGISTRATION DISTRICT.**

- (1) The number of boats inspected during 1951 was 9, and of inspections 26.
The 9 boats were made up of flyboats, being all broad flyboats.
The place of registry in 8 cases was Goole, and in 1 case Wakefield. Of the boats inspected, all were found in good condition and conforming to the Act and Regulations. The occupants of all the boats were in good health.
- (2) Infringement of the Act and Regulations with respect to the following matters :—
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Registration | None. |
| (b) Notification of change of master | None. |
| (c) Masters without Certificates | None. |
| (d) Marking | None. |
| (e) Overcrowding | None. |
| (f) Separation of sexes | None required. |
| (g) Cleanliness | None. |
| (h) Ventilation | Nothing to complain about. |
| (i) Painting | None. |
| (j) Provision of Water Casks | All boats provided. |
| (k) Removal of bilge water | This work received regular attention. |
| (l) Notification of Infectious Diseases | None. |
| (m) Admittance of Inspectors | No difficulty experienced. |
- (3) Legal proceedings taken
- (4) Any other steps taken to secure compliance with the Act and Regulations
- (5) Infectious Diseases
- (6) Detention of Boats
- (7) (a) Number of boats on the register
- (b) Number of boats in use or available
- (c) Number of boats propelled by motor
- (d) Number of boats that cannot be traced
- (8) Number registered during 1951

**Summary appendix to the Annual Report of the
Canal Boats Inspector for the year 1951.**

		1949	1950	1951
Number of Boats inspected	...	8	8	9
Made up of Broad Boats	...	—	—	—
Broad Fly Boats	...	8	8	9
Narrow Boats	...	—	—	—
Narrow Fly Boats	...	—	—	—
Registered Accommodation—				
Aft Cabin	...	23½	22½	26½
Centre Cabin	...	—	47½	45½
Fore Cabin	...	24	23	26
Population found on board				
Adults	...	15½	16	18
Children	...	2½	—	—
Children under school age	...	—	—	—

	1949	1950	1951
Number of children of school age ...	2	—	—
Number of days on which inspections have been made	21	24	22
Number of boats conforming to Act and Regulations	7	8	9
Number of inspections made	21	30	26
Number of boats with one or more infringements	1	—	—
Number of infringements met with	1	—	—
Number remedied	1	—	—
Number dealt with by Magistrates	—	—	—
Number still under Notice, December 31st	—	—	—
Number service affected	—	—	—

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Number of persons on list of Sellers of Part 2 Poisons (Section 21) on 31st December, 1950.	275
Number removed from list during the year	23
	<hr/> 252
Number added during the year	19
Number of persons on the List on 31st December, 1951	<hr/> 271
Number of persons on list who keep a Poisons Book in respect of the sale of Part 1 Poisons which can be sold by a listed seller ...	4
Number of visits paid to premises of sellers	145

Prosecution.

On 5th November, 1951, T.H. was fined £1 for selling a poison without having his name on the list of sellers and 10/- for not having his name and address on the container in which the poison was sold.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The following tabular statement summaries the defects found during inspections made under the above Act during the year 1951.

Nature of Defect.	Found.	Remedied.
Insufficient ventilation	2	2
Insufficient washing accommodation	5	5
Insufficient closet accommodation	2	1
Insufficient drainage	1	1
Defective wash basins	1	1
Defective ceiling plaster	1	1
Defective wall plaster	2	2
Defective floors	1	1
Defective W.C. floors	1	1
Defective rainwater pipes	1	1
Choked and defective drains	5	5
W.C's in dirty condition	2	1
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 22

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

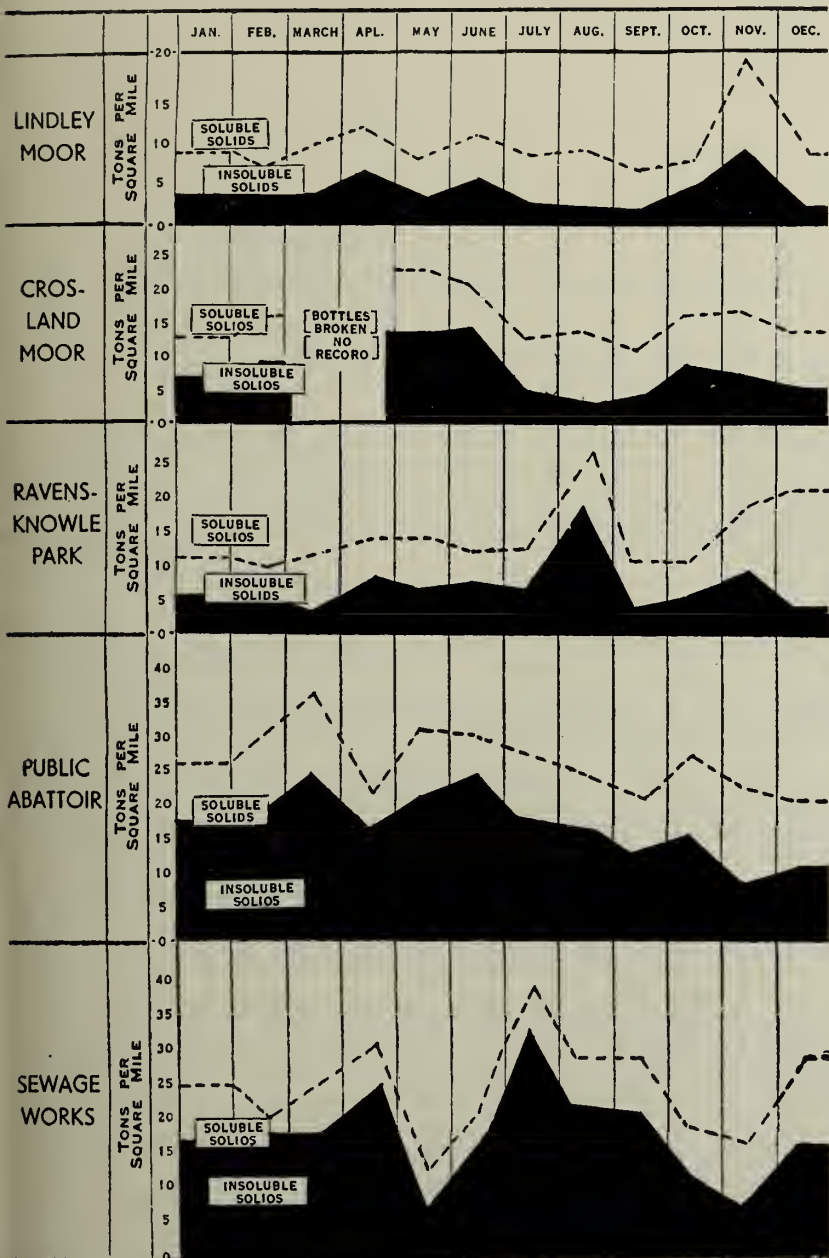
1951	Number of observations taken	Number showing no black smoke	Number showing black smoke	Number of cases in which a Breach of the Bye-Laws was recorded	Total minutes of black smoke emitted	Average Number of minutes of black smoke emitted per half hour
January ...	65	60	5	—	5	1.00
February ...	64	60	4	—	5	1.25
March ...	83	77	6	—	5½	.916
April ...	79	75	4	1	9	2.25
May ...	57	54	3	—	3	1.00
June ...	86	83	3	—	2¾	.916
July ...	74	72	2	—	1	.50
August ...	63	60	3	—	3	1.00
September ...	66	63	3	—	2¾	.916
October ...	67	64	3	—	2	.66
November ...	71	66	5	—	4½	.90
December ...	130	127	3	—	2½	.833
Total ...	905	861	44	1	46	1.046

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

On the 1st August, 1950, the Atmospheric Pollution Stations at the Children's Home (Lindley Moor), Ravensknowle Park, St. Luke's Hospital, the Public Abattoir, and at the Sewage Works (Deighton) commenced recordings. At each station there is one Deposit Gauge, and one Lead Peroxide Apparatus. The analyses are carried out by the Sewage Works Manager and the Public Analyst.

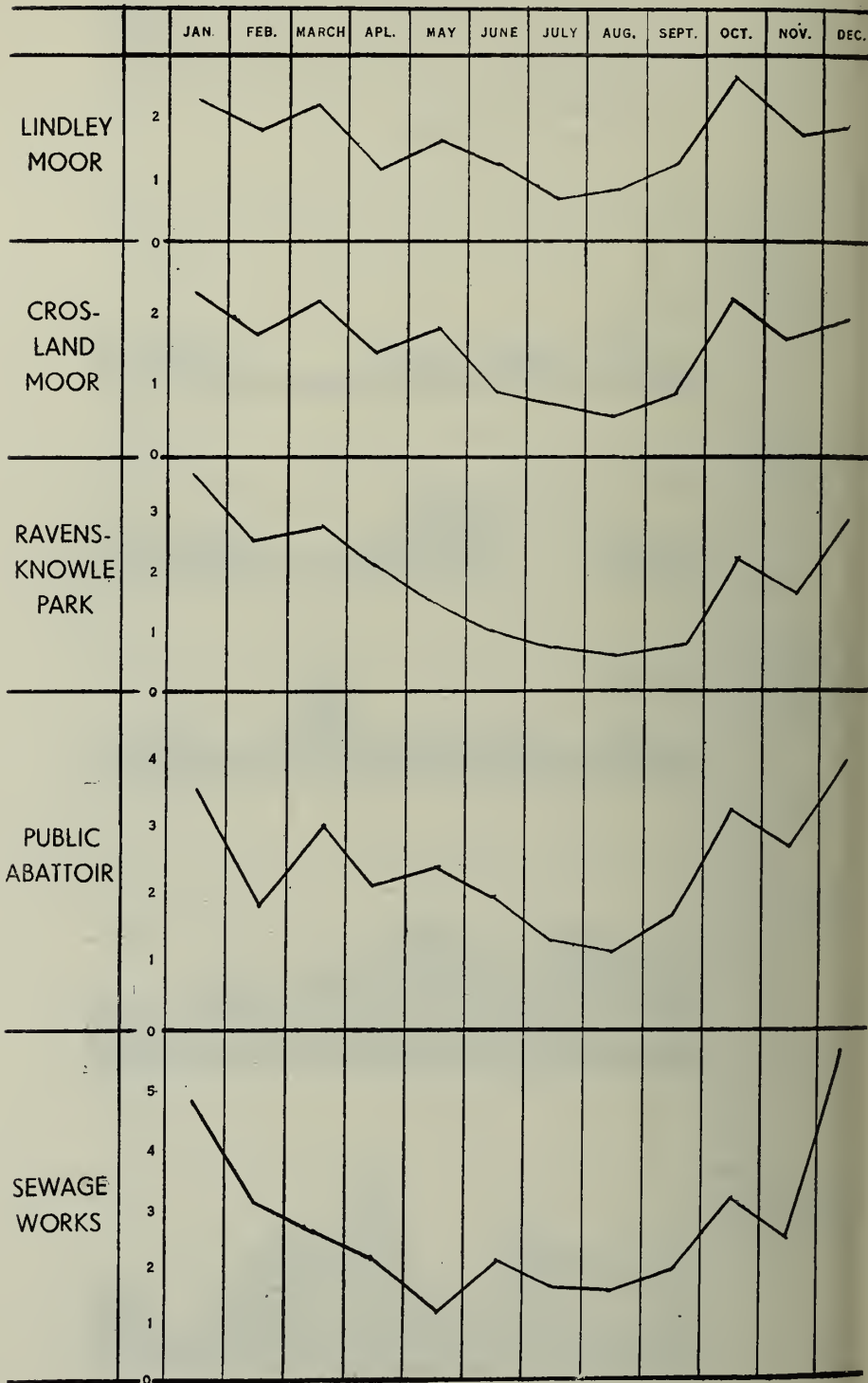
The following graphs show the records of (1) the Deposit Gauge, and (2) the Lead Peroxide Apparatus for the year.

DEPOSIT GAUGES 1951.



ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD 1951.

WEIGHT OF SO_3 COLLECTED PER 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES PER DAY
(IN MILLIGRAMS)



ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	8
Number of Council houses disinfested	...	...	8
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	...	16
Number of houses treated by Contractor with liquid H.C.N. Gas—			
(a) Privately owned	...	...	14*
(b) Council houses	...	...	3*

* This figure includes the houses adjoining the bug infested houses.

6 Council houses have been treated with liquid insecticide and D.D.T. and/or Gammexane, and all are now reported to be free from bugs; 9 privately owned houses have been similarly treated, 6 are reported to be free from bugs and the remaining houses are still under observation.

967 inspections for general cleanliness and vermin have been made of Council houses; of these, 76 were re-visits to houses previously found to be unsatisfactory.

916 inspections have been made of private houses, the occupiers of which had applied for Council houses. 12 of these were found to be bug infested; of these 12, 7 were granted Council houses, and on removal the furniture was fumigated by liquid H.C.N. gas in the Council's removal van, and the beddings passed through the steam disinfecter.

All privately owned houses found on inspection to be bug infested have been dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949.

As an additional precaution, 55 visits have been paid to dealers in second-hand furniture and clothing and to furniture removers in an effort to prevent the distribution by these channels. No evidence of vermin was found during these visits.

HOUSING.

Houses erected by the Corporation since 1914.

1914 to 1944	...	...	5349	
1945	...	...	8	(Permanent Non-Traditional).
1946	...	...	246	(Traditional 4 Permanent Non-Traditional 242).
1947	...	...	59	(Including 12 Permanent Non-Traditional).
1948	...	...	282	(Including 148 Permanent Non-Traditional).
1949	...	...	283	(Including 156 Permanent Non-Traditional.)
1950	...	...	220	(Including 126 Permanent Non-Traditional).
1951	...	...	280	(Including 192 Permanent Non-Traditional).

Houses in course of Erection. 396

Housing conditions—Statistics—Year ending 31st December, 1951.

1. Estimated population	...	...	...	128,000
2. General Death rate	...	...	...	13.09
3. Death rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.13
4. Infantile mortality	...	...	...	24
5. Number of dwelling houses of all classes	...	...	...	43,123
6. Number of Working class dwelling houses	...	...	...	36,671
7. Number of new Working class houses erected	...	...	...	322

Number of new Houses erected during the year.

1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	280
2. By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	42

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(a) (i)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	767
(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	...	...	...	767
(iii)	Number of revisits	...	...	...	781
(b) (i)	Number of dwellinghouses (including under Sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	Nil
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	Nil
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	Nil
(d)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	286

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers:—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied	169
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|------|---|-----|
| (i) | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (ii) | Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | |
| (a) | By owners | Nil |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | | |
|------|--|-----|
| (i) | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 105 |
| (ii) | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | |
| (a) | By owners | 103 |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| (i) | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil |
| (ii) | Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 10 |
| (iii) | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were quashed under Section 2 Housing Act, 1949 the dwellinghouses having been made fit for human habitation | 1 |

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|------|--|-----|
| (i) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (ii) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit | Nil |

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. — Overcrowding.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|-----|
| (a) | (i) | Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year | 71 |
| | (ii) | Number of families dwelling therein | 102 |
| | (iii) | Number of persons dwelling therein | 439 |
| (b) | | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year | 25 |
| (c) | (i) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 47 |
| | (ii) | Number of persons concerned in such cases | 293 |

Progress of Slum Clearance Programme — Clearance Areas.

No further action has been taken during the year, but 22 houses have been demolished which were in Clearance Areas and subject to Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Legal Proceedings.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Date	Offence	Name of Defendent	Result
31st December, 1951	Failing to comply with notices under Sections 39, 45 and 93, Public Health Act, 1936.	G.D.	Fined £1. 10. 0 and an Order made for work to be done within 6 weeks. Work done.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

40 samples of Feeding Stuffs and 13 samples of Fertilisers were taken in 1951.

The following is a detailed list of the commodities sampled :—

Feeding Stuffs.

Winter Layers Mash	...	...	...	...	1
National Baby Chick Mash	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy Ration	...	...	...	...	1
Poultry Balancer Meal	...	...	...	...	3
Wheatfeed Bran	...	...	...	...	1
Intensive Laying Mash	...	...	...	...	2
Rich Dairy Nuts No. 1	...	...	...	...	1
Barley Meal	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy Meal	...	...	...	...	1
National Cattle Food No. 1	...	...	...	...	5
No. 1 Dairy Cubes	...	...	...	...	1
Pig Food No. 2	...	...	...	...	1
Hen Battery Mash	...	...	...	...	3
Maize Flakes	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy Nuts	...	...	...	...	2
Uncorticated Cottonseed Flakes	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Meal	...	...	...	...	2
Nutted Palm Kernel Cake	...	...	...	...	1
Cattle Food No. 1	...	...	...	...	1
National Poultry Food No. 1A	...	...	...	...	1
National Pig Food No. 1	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy Mixture No. 1	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy Cakettes	...	...	...	...	1
No. 2 Pig Meal	...	...	...	...	1
National Pig Food No. 2	...	...	...	...	2
Dried Molassed Beet Pulp	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy Ration No. 1	...	...	...	...	1
Pig Fattening Meal	...	...	...	...	1
					40

Fertilisers.

99.9 Soluble Blood Manure	...	...	...	...	1
Sangral 10 day Fertiliser	...	...	...	...	1
National Growmore Fertiliser	...	...	...	...	1
Basic Slag	...	...	...	...	1
Superphosphate of Lime	...	...	...	...	2
Sulphate of Ammonia	...	...	...	...	1
Tomato Fertiliser	...	...	...	...	2
All Round Fertiliser	...	...	...	...	1
Bone Meal	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Blood	...	...	...	...	2
					13

**The following is a Statement of Deficiencies and Irregularities found in the
Samples taken.**

Nature of Sample	Informal (I) Formal (F)	Result of Analysis				Remarks
		Content	Decl'd %	Found %		
National Growmore Fertiliser	I	Nitrogen Sol. Phosphoric Acid Insol. Phosphoric Acid Potash	7.0 4.0 3.0 7.0	8.4 1.7 7.4 6.6	Proportions of nitrogen soluble and insoluble, phosphoric acid differ by more than permitted limits. Stock withdrawn.	
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	I	Nitrogen Free Acid as Sulphuric Acid in Sulphate of Ammonia	21.0 —	20.9 0.10	Presence of acid not declared in statutory statement. Vendor warned.	
Tomato Fertiliser	I	Nitrogen Sol. Phosphoric Acid Insol. Phosphoric Acid Potash	5.0 3.0 4.5 10.0	5.9 2.4 5.9 9.3	Proportions of nitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphoric acid differ by more than permitted limits. Stock withdrawn.	
All Round Fertiliser ...	I	Nitrogen Sol. Phosphoric Acid Insol. Phosphoric Acid Potash	5.0 4.5 4.5 7.0	6.1 4.5 3.8 7.3	Proportions of nitrogen and insoluble phosphoric acid differ by more than permitted limits. Stock withdrawn.	
Tomato Fertiliser	I	Nitrogen Sol. Phosphoric Acid Insol. Phosphoric Acid Potash	4.5 5.0 1.25 8.0	4.3 6.0 0.6 8.2	Proportions of soluble and insoluble phosphoric acid differ by more than permitted limits. Stock withdrawn.	
Poultry Balancer Meal ...	I	Oil Albumenoids Fibre	3.0 18.5 8.0	4.7 16.2 9.6	Proportions of albumenoids and fibre differ by more than permitted limits. Formal sample taken. See No. 23.	
Wheatfeed Bran	I	Fibre Ash Sand and other siliceous matter ...	9.5 — —	12.3 6.4 —	Proportion of fibre outside limit of variation. Formal sample to be taken.	
Intensive Laying Mash ...	I	Oil Albumenoids Fibre	3.5 16.0 6.5	4.8 16.7 7.2	Proportion of oil outside limit of variation. Formal Sample taken. See No. 24.	
National Cattle Food No. 1 ...	F	Oil Albumenoids Fibre	3.5 16.0 9.5	4.0 17.6 7.7	Proportion of oil outside limit of variation. See Note (a).	
National Poultry Balancer Meal	F	Oil Albumenoids Fibre	3.0 18.2 8.0	3.7 17.8 9.3	Proportions of oil and fibre outside limits of variation. See Note (a).	
Intensive Laying Mash ...	F	Oil Albumenoids Fibre	3.5 16.0 6.5	4.1 15.8 7.6	Proportions of oil and fibre outside limits of variation. See Note (a).	
Poultry Balancer Meal ...	I	Oil Albumenoids Fibre	3.5 18.5 9.0	4.6 17.7 10.0	Proportion of oil outside limit of variation. See Note (a).	
No. 1 Dairy Cubes	I	Oil Albumenoids Fibre	3.0 16.0 10.0	3.6 14.9 8.2	Proportions of oil and fibre differ by more than permitted limits. See Note (a).	
Pig Food No. 2	I	Oil Albumenoids Fibre	3.0 14.5 7.5	3.9 16.3 7.1	Proportions of oil and albumenoids differ by more than permitted limits. See Note (a).	
Hen Battery Mash with Cod Liver Oil	I	Oil Albumenoids Fibre	4.0 16.5 7.0	4.6 16.2 7.6	Proportion of oil is outside limit of variation. See Note (a).	
Pure White Fish Meal ...	I	Oil Albumenoids Salt Phosphoric Acid ...	4.0 66.0 2.0 8.0	3.4 62.4 1.0 9.6	Proportions of oil, salt and phosphoric acid differ by more than permitted limits. See Note (a).	
Maize Flakes	I	Oil Albumenoids	3.0 10.0	5.2 9.1	Proportion of oil is outside limit of variation. See Note (a).	
Dairy Nuts	F	Oil Albumenoids Fibre	3.75 16.0 9.5	3.4 17.6 7.7	Proportion of fibre is outside limit of variation. See Note (a).	

No.	Nature of Sample	Informal (I) Formal (F)	Result of Analysis				Remarks
			Content		Decl'd %	Found %	
33	Uncorticated Cottonseed Flakes	F	Oil ... ..	...	4.5	4.9	Proportion of albumenoids outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	22.0	25.5	
34	Fish Meal	F	Oil ... ..	...	4.0	3.2	Proportions of oil, salt and phosphoric acid differ by more than permitted limits. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	66.0	61.1	
			Salt ... ..	...	2.0	1.1	
			Phosphoric Acid ... ..	...	8.0	10.4	
36	Bibby Cattle Food No. 1 ...	F	Oil ... ..	...	3.0	2.7	Proportion of fibre is outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	17.0	16.7	
			Fibre ... ..	...	9.5	7.8	
37	Drake's National Cattle Food No. 1	F	Oil ... ..	...	3.0	4.4	Proportions of oil and fibre differ by more than permitted limits. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	17.0	18.4	
			Fibre ... ..	...	10.0	7.5	
38	National Poultry Food No. 1A	F	Oil ... ..	...	4.0	3.8	Proportion of fibre is outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	16.0	16.1	
			Fibre ... ..	...	7.5	6.1	
39	National Pig Food No. 1 ...	F	Oil ... ..	...	3.5	3.6	Proportion of fibre is outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	16.0	17.5	
			Fibre ... ..	...	7.5	6.0	
40	National Cattle Food No. 1 ...	F	Oil ... ..	...	3.2	3.8	Proportion of oil and fibre differ by more than permitted limits. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	17.3	18.4	
			Fibre ... ..	...	9.2	11.5	
41	Dairy Mixture No. 1	F	Oil ... ..	...	3.5	3.9	Proportion of albumenoids outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	18.5	22.1	
			Fibre ... ..	...	9.0	8.4	
43	Hen Battery Mash	F	Oil ... ..	...	3.5	4.1	Proportion of oil outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	16.5	15.5	
			Fibre ... ..	...	7.0	7.0	
44	National Cattle Food No. 1 (Dairy Ration)	F	Oil ... ..	...	3.5	3.8	Proportion of fibre outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	17.0	17.0	
			Fibre ... ..	...	10.0	12.3	
46	No. 2 Pig Meal	F	Oil ... ..	...	2.25	2.04	Proportion of fibre outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	14.0	14.0	
			Fibre ... ..	...	7.0	8.2	
47	National Pig Food No. 2 ...	F	Oil ... ..	...	3.0	3.6	Proportion of oil outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	14.5	14.4	
			Fibre ... ..	...	7.5	6.9	
50	Dairy Ration No. 1	F	Oil ... ..	...	3.0	3.9	Proportion of oil outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	17.0	17.1	
			Fibre ... ..	...	9.0	8.2	
53	Pig Fattening Meal	F	Oil ... ..	...	3.0	2.5	Proportion of oil outside limit of variation. See Note (a).
			Albumenoids ... ..	...	14.0	15.2	
			Fibre ... ..	...	5.5	5.6	

Note (a).

In all cases of unsatisfactory samples where the action taken is not shown, the following procedure was adopted:—

Copies of the Analyst's certificates are sent to:—

(1) the supplier.

(2) The Inspector appointed under the Act for the area in which the product was manufactured.

SCHOOLS.

Periodical inspections were made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff during the year, and any defects found were notified to the Education Authority in the case of all schools other than voluntary schools and in the case of voluntary schools to the School Managers. Since May 1951, however, the Education Authority is responsible generally for repairs at all schools.

113 inspections were made.

The following is a summary of the defects found and those remedied during the year:—

Defects	Schools under jurisdiction of Education Committee		Voluntary Schools	
	No. found	No. remedied	No. found	No. remedied
Defective W.C. pedestals	—	—	4	4
Defective W.C. cisterns and ball valves	—	—	7	7
W.C.s without doors or to which doors are defective	8	8	15	10
W.C. pedestals without seats or pads	5	1	34	29
Defective paving at entrance to W.C.s	—	—	3	3
Defective flagging of W.C. floors ...	1	—	7	2
W.C.s requiring cleansing	—	—	18	18
Defective roofs to W.C.s	—	—	12	12
Defective plaster to W.C.s	1	1	8	8
Defective urinal stalls	1	—	—	—
Urinals requiring cleansing	—	—	2	2
New urinal channel required	—	—	1	1
Defective flagging to urinal	—	—	1	1
Urinals requiring flushing arrangements	—	—	2	1
Defective eaves gutters	—	—	1	—
Defective ventilation shafts	—	—	1	1
Defective rainwater pipes	—	—	5	4
Choked gullies and drains	4	4	10	10
Defective yard paving... ..	—	—	2	1
Drains not connected to sewer ...	1	1	—	—
	21	15	133	114

School Kitchens.

School Kitchens are inspected monthly. Unsatisfactory conditions found were reported to the Chief Education Officer.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

On the 1st November, 1951, the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, came into operation. By the coming into force of this Act the Rag Flock Acts 1911 and 1928 were repealed.

This Act is to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined and for purposes connected therewith. It prescribes for the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored for distribution to registered premises and for the registration of premises where filling materials as listed in the Act are used. Regulations made under the Act prescribe standards of cleanliness for each kind of filling material to which the Act applies and for the form in which records are to be kept by the occupiers of premises registered or licensed under the Act.

Number of premises licensed where rag flock is manufactured or stored at 31st December, 1951 ...	Nil
Number of premises registered where filling materials, as listed in the Act, are used at 31st December, 1951	12
Number of visits paid to premises under the Act ...	45

RATS AND MICE INFESTATION.

The problem of surface infestation continues to be dealt with by two full-time Rodent Operatives, proceeding in accordance with the technique specified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. A system of servicing is available and this is applied as required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949,

In cases where drains are suspected of being the cause of rodent infestation, tests are carried out and all cases of defective drains are dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Where defects in the structure are found to be the cause of entry of rats or mice, action is taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, calling upon the owner to carry out any proofing required.

The treatment of sewers is carried out by members of the Borough Engineer's Department.

The following is a summary of action taken during the year:—

Rats.

Complaints received		No. with evidence of Infestation	No. with no evidence
Business premises	Private dwellings		
110	142	208	44

Visits made	No. of premises treated	No. of premises cleared
2900	288	81

No. of drains tested	No. of drains found defective	No. of Buildings Proofed
34	17	18

No. of Baits Laid	No. of Poison Baits Laid	Estimated No. of Rats Destroyed
6824	4045	2166

Mice.

Complaints received		No. with no evidence	Treatments carried out	No. of visits made	No. of premises cleared
Business premises	Private dwellings				
97	140	6	295	1180	21

Baits Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Bodies Found
8235	5596	108

SEWER TREATMENT.

Maintenance treatments were carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department during the year.

There are 4,100 sewer manholes in the Borough.

The following statement supplied by the Borough Engineer shows the action taken and results obtained:—

Number of manholes baited	Number showing complete takes	Number showing partial takes	Number showing no take
1511	296	500	715

AIR RAID SHELTERS.

These were inspected periodically by the Sanitary Inspectors, and those which were found to require cleansing or to be closed owing to persistent misuse were notified to the Borough Engineer.

The following is a summary of inspections made:—

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	581
Number satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	395
Number dirty	...	...	...	...	...	184
Number closed because of persistent misuse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number demolished (to make way for new building.)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						581

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

370 inspections of public conveniences were made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year with the following result:—

Number found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	339
Number found offensive	...	...	...	...	23
Number found defective	...	...	...	...	8
					370

Defects and offensive conditions were notified to the Borough Engineer.

WASTE FOOD BINS.

During the summer months inspection of waste food bins is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and a report on the conditions found is forwarded weekly to the Cleansing Superintendent.

1190 food bins were inspected during the year.

The following statement shows the conditions found:—

1. Structural Condition of Bins.

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	1093
No lids	...	...	...	...	...	24
Defective bins and/or defective or badly fitting lids	...	...	...	...	...	73
						1190

2. Cleanliness of Bins.

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	1189
Requiring cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	1
						1190

CINEMAS AND THEATRES.

Sanitary conveniences at these premises have been inspected periodically during the year, and any defects noted reported to the Management. In all cases the defects were remedied.

EXAMINATION OF WATER.

Water from Corporation Mains	No. of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	4	4	—
Bacteriological Examination ...	40	40	—

	No. of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological Examination of Water from Wells and Springs ...	6	1	5

Bacteriological Examination of Water from Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools.

	No. of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Samples from Swimming Baths ...	9	9	—
Samples from Paddling Pools at Greenhead and Ravensknowle Parks	4	4	—

MILK SUPPLY.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 to 1950.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The following table shows the number of distributors of milk and of dairies in the Borough at 31st December, 1951.

			In Borough	Coming into Borough	Total
Distributors	...	...	137 (Includes 101 selling from shops)	9	146
Dairies	...	...	21	—	21
Shops selling Bottled Milk	...	...	109	—	109

Licenses issued under the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Description of Licence	Number in force 31st December, 1951
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Tuberculin Tested	45
Dealer's Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Tuberculin Tested	6
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Pasteurised	37
Dealer's Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Pasteurised	6
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Sterilised	107
Dealer's Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation, Sterilised	1
Pasteuriser's Licence	2

In the two dairies where licences are in force authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised", the milk is processed by the "High Temperature Short Time method." There is a well-equipped laboratory at each dairy in which samples of both untreated and treated milk are frequently examined.

Approximately 7,690 gallons of milk are pasteurised daily. This figure includes approximately 556 gallons of "Tuberculin Tested" milk which is retailed as "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)." In addition approximately 320 gallons of "Tuberculin Tested" milk are supplied daily by the two dairies to retailers, and approximately 17 gallons of Sterilised Milk are supplied daily by one dairy to retailers.

Milk Supplied to Schools.

All the schools in the Borough under the jurisdiction of the Education Department are supplied with "Pasteurised" milk. Thirty-six samples of the milk have been examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

(Carried out in the Laboratory at the Health Department, Huddersfield.)

UNDESIGNATED RAW MILK.

PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH					PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH				
No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	No. Un-satisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage unsatisfactory	No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	No. Un-satisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage unsatisfactory
144	138	95.83	6	4.17	72	66	91.67	6	8.33

DESIGNATED MILK.**Tuberculin Tested Milk.**

PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH					PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH				
No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	No. Un-satisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage unsatisfactory	No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	No. Un-satisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage unsatisfactory
44	38	86.36	6	13.64	82	73	89.03	9	10.97

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK.

(Processed in the Borough).

No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY					
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage
13	12	92.31	1	7.69	1	7.69	—	—

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK.

(Processed out of the Borough).

No. of Samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY					
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage
5	4	80.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	—	—

PASTEURISED MILK.

(Processed in the Borough).

No. of Spls.	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY					
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage
101	100	99.01	1	0.99	1	0.99	—	—

PASTEURISED MILK.

(Processed out of the Borough.)

No. of Spls.	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY					
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage
10	9	90.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	—	—

STERILISED MILK.

(Processed out of the Borough.)

No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY	
			Turbidity Test	Percentage
21	21	100.00	—	—

SCHOOL'S SUPPLY. PASTEURISED MILK.

No. of Spls.	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	UNSATISFACTORY					
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage
36	36	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF ALL MILKS, BOTH DESIGNATED AND UNDESIGNATED, SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory	Percentage
528	497	94.13	31	5.87

**BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR PRESENCE OF
TUBERCLE BACILLI.**
(Carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield and Bradford).
UNDESIGNATED MILK.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH			PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH		
			No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage
106	8	7.547	64	7	10.937	42	1	2.38

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH			PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH		
			No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage
45	—	—	18	—	—	27	—	—

ACCREDITED MILK.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH			PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH		
			No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage
31	2	6.541	31	2	6.541	—	—	—

PASTEURISED MILK.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	PROCESSED IN THE BOROUGH			PROCESSED OUT OF THE BOROUGH		
			No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage
10	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	—

STERILISED MILK.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	PROCESSED IN THE BOROUGH			PROCESSED OUT OF THE BOROUGH		
			No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found	Percentage
3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—

SUMMARY OF ALL MILK EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli Found	Percentage
195	10	5.128

As a result of the investigation of the ten positive samples by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, seven cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. In one case no infected cow was found, in another case one cow had been removed from the premises between the time the sample was taken and the result obtained and none of the remaining cows were found to be infected, and in a further case two cows had been removed from the premises for slaughter between the time the sample was taken and the result obtained. Of these one cow had been found affected with generalised tuberculosis. Samples taken from the remaining cows in the herd proved negative.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR PRESENCE OF BRUCELLA ABORTUS. — UNDESIGNATED MILK.

(Produced in the Borough).

No. of Cows Sampled	Number of Cows found infected with Brucella Abortus	Percentage Number of Cows found infected
16 (Herd at one Farm)	3	18.75

As a result of the above investigation two cows were slaughtered at the public abattoir and one cow was isolated and the milk from her sent for pasteurisation.

Under provisions contained in the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, powers relating to infected milk were extended to enable a Medical Officer of Health to stop the sale of infected milk or to require the milk to be diverted for heat treatment, if there is evidence that it is infected with organisms communicable to man. A Medical Officer of Health may also require milk to be diverted for heat treatment if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that milk is so infected.

During 1951, four notices have been served under these provisions, three respecting tuberculosis and one contagious abortion.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

The manufacture of ice cream is governed by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1951, made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and for the sale of ice cream	32
Number of premises registered for sale of ice cream	344
Manufacturers using heat treatment	12
Manufacturers using cold mix	4
Number registered not manufacturing at present	13
Premises where manufacture has been discontinued	3

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

(Produced in the Borough.)

No. of Samples	SATISFACTORY					UNSATISFACTORY				
	Grade 1	Percentage	Grade 2	Percentage	Total Percentage	Grade 3	Percentage	Grade 4	Percentage	Total Percentage
147	76	51.70	57	38.78	90.48	7	4.76	7	4.76	9.52

(Produced out of the Borough)

No. of Samples	SATISFACTORY					UNSATISFACTORY				
	Grade 1	Percentage	Grade 2	Percentage	Total Percentage	Grade 3	Percentage	Grade 4	Percentage	Total Percentage
244	164	67.21	67	27.46	94.67	8	3.28	5	2.05	5.33

SUMMARY OF ALL ICE CREAM SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage	Number Unsatisfactory	Percentage
391	364	93.09	27	6.91

The percentage of satisfactory samples is higher than in 1950 both for ice cream produced in the Borough and outside the Borough. The percentage of satisfactory samples of all ice cream examined is 93.09 against 81.61 in 1950.

For assessing the bacterial cleanliness of ice cream, samples are examined by the methylene blue reduction test and according to the time taken to reduce the methylene blue are placed in one of four provisional grades. Samples falling within Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory, and those falling within Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Bye-laws relating to the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air" have been adopted under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and came into operation on the 21st August, 1950. The object of these bye-laws is to secure the observance of clean conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, including the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of such food.

The following visits and inspections were made during the year :—

Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...	680
Slaughterhouse for horses (Human Consumption)	...	...	...	...	101
Restaurants and School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	128
Food Shops (Butchers, etc.)	...	...	...	...	3849
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	155
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	289
Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	1227
					<u>6429</u>

Summary of defects found and work done during the year :—

Nature of Defect.	Found.	Remedied.
Dirty premises	22	22
Insufficient washing accommodation	8	8
Insufficient lavatory accommodation	1	1
Insufficient drainage	1	1
Defective W.C.s	7	7
Defective floors	5	5
Defective plaster	4	4
Defective ceilings	3	3
Defective roof	1	1
Insufficient ventilation	1	1
Defective water pipe	1	1
Defective drains	9	9
	<u>63</u>	<u>63</u>

TRANSPORT OF MEAT.

Constant supervision is kept on vehicles at the Public Abattoir for cleanliness. Four new vehicles lined throughout with stainless steel have been provided.

HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES.

On the passing and coming into force of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, authority was obtained under Section 45 of the Act for the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

This section states that—as from the commencement of this section the following provisions shall have effect in the Borough:—

- (a) No person other than a person keeping open shop for the sale of food shall either by himself or by any person employed by him sell offer or expose for sale any food from any cart barrow or other vehicle or from any basket pail tray or other receptacle unless he is registered with the Corporation;
- (b) No premises shall be used as storage accommodation for any food intended for sale from a cart barrow or other vehicle or from a basket pail tray or other receptacle unless the premises are registered as aforesaid.

The section also provides for contraventions, for the refusal to register persons and premises and for appeals against such refusal.

The number of premises on the register at 31st December, 1951 was 28 comprising the following:—

Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	14
Fish and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	9
Fish, Rabbits and Poultry	...	...	...	...	4
Grocery	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					28
					<hr/>

35 visits have been paid to the registered premises during 1951.

MEAT.

The Public Abattoir continues to be used as a centre for slaughter under the Meat and Livestock Control Order, 1940. Ten private slaughter houses still remain unused; the only private slaughter house now licenced is used for the slaughter of horses.

The carcasses of all animals slaughtered are inspected (during the hours of slaughter) at the slaughter house prior to removal for distribution.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered, and the number and percentages found diseased or unsound.

	Cattle (ex Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Number killed	9194	2242	4983	23844	10905	51168
Number inspected	9194	2242	4983	23844	10905	51168
All diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	25	38	36	56	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1469	514	23	1943	58	
Percentage of the number killed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	16.02	24.04	1.22	8.29	1.04	
Tuberculosis Only						
Whole carcasses condemned	36	129	6	—	35	
Percentage whole carcasses	0.39	5.75	0.12	—	0.32	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	843	729	—	—	626	
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis	9.16	32.51	—	—	5.74	

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Number of cows slaughtered	...	...	...	8
Number wholly condemned	...	...	...	7
Number partially condemned	...	...	...	—
Number where offals only condemned	...	...	...	1
Weight of carcasses condemned	...	...	...	3597 lbs.

**THE TOTAL WEIGHTS OF CONDEMMED MEAT AND OFFALS
ARE AS FOLLOWS :—**

Beef ...	...	...	...	...	104,180 lbs.
Mutton ...	...	...	...	...	1,817 lbs.
Pork ...	...	...	...	...	20,342 lbs.
Veal ...	...	...	...	...	1,702 lbs.
Offals ...	...	...	...	...	119,534 lbs.
					<u>247,575 lbs.</u>

SLAUGHTER OF HORSES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

320 horses were slaughtered during the year for human consumption and all were examined by the meat inspectors. None was found unfit for human consumption.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES.

6 calves were found to be affected with tuberculosis during the year. Each case was notified to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for follow up action. 1 cow was later reported to have been sent to the Knacker's Yard and 1 cow to have been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1938.

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY.

None found during the year.

OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND OR UNWHOLESOME.

Tinned Goods	...	...	...	...	6,317	
Fish	...	...	...	...	1,033 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Fruit (Bottles)	...	...	...	...	137	Bottles
Pears	...	...	...	...	45	lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	26	lbs.
Orange Pulp	...	...	...	...	154	lbs.
Jam	...	...	...	...	12	Jars
Lemon Cheese	...	...	...	...	11	Cartons
Boiled Ham	...	...	...	...	5,449	lbs.
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	...	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Tripe	...	...	...	...	31	lbs.
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	122	
Brawn	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	2	lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Sausage	...	...	...	...	75	lbs.
Flour	...	...	...	...	122	lbs.
Cakes	...	...	...	...	151	
Energene Bread	...	...	...	...	2	Cartons
Bread	...	...	...	...	680	lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	145	lbs.
Cereals	...	...	...	...	99	Cartons
Puddings	...	...	...	...	55	
Cheese	...	...	...	...	337	Packets
Sugar	...	...	...	...	25	lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	16	lbs.
Eggs (Shell)	...	...	...	...	939	
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	26	Jars
Onions	...	...	...	...	616	lbs.
Milk Whipping Compound	...	...	...	...	292	Packets
Pears (Bottled)	...	...	...	...	59	Bottles

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Report on action taken under the above act in the County Borough of Huddersfield during the year 1951.

1. Articles Analysed.

Formal Samples.

New Milk	...	...	...	...	316	Of this number 10 were certified as adulterated.
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	4	Of this number 1 was certified as unsatisfactory.
Cream	...	...	...	...	3	
					323	

Informal Samples.

Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	72	Of this number 5 were certified as unsatisfactory.
Baking Powder...	...	...	...	.....	11	Of this number 3 were certified as unsatisfactory.
New Milk	...	...	...	...	5	
Milk Whipping Compound	...	...	...	...	1	
Semolina	...	...	...	...	4	
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	2	
Ground Rice	...	...	...	...	3	
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	1	
Sauce	...	...	...	...	11	
Pastry Mix.	...	...	...	...	1	
Cake Mixture	...	...	...	...	8	
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	5	
Coffee	...	...	...	...	7	
Butter	...	...	...	...	1	
Margarine	...	...	...	...	1	
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	1	
Tea	...	...	...	...	1	
Tinned Peas	...	...	...	...	1	
Bread	...	...	...	...	5	
Fish Bread Crumbs	...	...	...	...	1	
Cornflour	...	...	...	...	1	
Dessicated Coconut	...	...	...	...	4	
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	2	
Indian Brandee	...	...	...	...	2	
Balsam of Aniseed	...	...	...	...	1	
Cough Mixture	...	...	...	...	4	
Beer	...	...	...	...	8	
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	2	
Honey	...	...	...	...	1	
Chocolate Spread	...	...	...	...	2	
Flour	...	...	...	...	3	
Double Cream	...	...	...	...	4	Of this number 1 was certified as unsatisfactory.
Single Cream	...	...	...	...	2	
Red Currant Jelly	...	...	...	...	2	
Calf's Foot Jelly	...	...	...	...	1	
Sterilised Cream	...	...	...	...	1	
Mineral Waters...	...	...	...	...	2	
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	1	
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	...	2	
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	2	
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	2	

Borax	...	...	...	2
Tinned Cherries	...	...	...	1
Sausage	...	...	...	10
Potted Beef	...	...	...	2
Brawn	...	...	...	1
Polony	...	...	...	2
Meat Paste	...	...	...	2
Fish Paste	...	...	...	3
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	1
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	2
Liquid Paraffin...	...	...	...	1
Gelatine	...	...	...	2
Gravy Salt	...	...	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	2
Soup ...	...	...	...	1
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	1
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	2
Table Jelly	...	...	...	1
Congress Tarts	...	...	...	1
Mince Pies	...	...	...	1
Pudding Mixture	1
Hot Chocolate	1
Glazed Cherries	1
Mince meat	1
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1

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2. Details of Samples reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated.

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings.
2 (Informal)	Baking Powder	Contains only 7.2% available carbon dioxide.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk, stock withdrawn from sale.
8 (Informal)	Baking Powder	Contains only 7.6% available carbon dioxide.	Vendor and Manufacturer warned by Town Clerk, stock withdrawn from sale.
11	Jersey Milk	Deficient in milk fat under Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) Order 1947.	Reported to the Ministry of Food.
49	New Milk	Adulterated by at least 4.7% extraneous water.	Case heard 16th April, 1951. Vendor fined £7.
60 (Informal)	Ice Cream	Unsatisfactory. Containing less than 10% sugar.	Formal sample taken proved genuine.
86 (Informal)	Baking Powder	Contains only 6.1% available carbon dioxide.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
87 (Informal)	Double Cream	Contains less than 48.0% of fat.	Vendor warned by Chief Sanitary Inspector on instruction of Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
101	New Milk	Adulterated by the abstraction of 11.0% fatty solids.	Case heard 15th June, 1951. Case dismissed.
107	New Milk	Adulterated by the abstraction of 4.3% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
136	New Milk	Adulterated by the abstraction of 0.6% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.

143	New Milk	Adulterated by the abstraction of 14.0% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
163	New Milk	Adulterated by the abstraction of 5.0% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
123	Ice Cream (Informal)	Unsatisfactory. Containing less than 5.0% of fat.	Formal sample taken proved genuine.
124	Ice Cream (Informal)	Unsatisfactory. Containing less than 5.0% of fat.	Formal sample taken proved genuine.
174	New Milk	Adulterated by the abstraction of 1.3% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
198	New Milk	Adulterated by the abstraction of 7.0% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
213	New Milk	Adulterated by the abstraction of 6.3% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.
287	Ice Cream	Unsatisfactory. Containing less than 5.0% of fat.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved satisfactory.
196	Ice Cream (Informal)	Unsatisfactory. Containing less than 5.0% of fat.	Formal sample taken No. 287.
215	Ice Cream (Informal)	Unsatisfactory. Containing less than 5.0% of fat.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample proved genuine.

3. Offences other than Adulteration.

None.

4. Legal Proceedings.

Date.	No. of sample	Offence Charged	Name of Defendant	Result
1951 16th April	49	Selling new milk containing at least 4.7% extraneous water.	F. L.	Fined £7.
15th June	101	Selling new milk from which 11.0% fatty solids had been abstracted.	N. G.	Case dismissed

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